PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,099.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907,				
18th May	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6521
25th „	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	OCEANA	6610		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	9092
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival,
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks,
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	23rd June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	3rd Oct. „
VILLE D'ALGER	6,478	Cuzon	31st „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Galonnet	20th July „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	„	40	„	40	„

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*	Newby Hall	4,388	May 12	May 20	May 29	June 22
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	„ 21	„ 28	June 6	„ 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
	City of Karachi	5,541	July 4	July 11	„ 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 23	„ 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	„ 21	„ 23
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	„ 16	„ 23	„ 30	Oct. 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	„ 22	„ 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	„ 30	Nov. 16	„	„
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 21	„ 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,300	Thur. 16th May	8 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 17th May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
11th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KORBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1083 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5339	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID),

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Gucchi	15th June „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 825	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

KNIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER," SAILING on 17th May, for ANTWERP.

Comfortable accommodation in 2-Berthed Cabins at REDUCED RATES.

For full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected only such as consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	„ 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	„ 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	„ 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	„ 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	„ 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application,

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Kiya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and short periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Acting Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£270,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 34,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Ltd.).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's S.S. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S. "CEYLON," from JAPAN, and CHINA, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at D. and E. Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having proceeded to England on leave Mr. J. G. H. COLLISTER has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent, G. I. P. Railway, during Mr. RICKARDS' absence.

F. L. MUIR,
Secretary.

VICTORIA TERMINUS, 13TH MAY, 1907.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, will be received upto noon 31st May, 1907, for 10,000 Australian or Indian Wood sleepers, 9' 6" by 10" by 5", C.I.F. Karachi Sleepers only which are sound and seasoned will be accepted.

Parties tendering should give the dates of delivery for parcels of 5,000 each or lot at one time.

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

PORT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MANORA, 9TH MAY 1907.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive TENDERS for between 17 and 18 hundred tons of MALABAR GROWN seasoned TIMBER, sawn and hewn for the decking, fenders and capping of the new wharves.

Parties desirous of tendering for the above can obtain particulars and specification on application to Undersigned.

Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman so as to be delivered by noon 14th June, 1907.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

PORT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MANORA, 9TH MAY, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Station, upto 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, for Loading, Unloading and Stacking COAL and FIREWOOD, also for Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood at several Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section including branches and the R. S. and G. D. Railways, to end of June 1908.

The form of tender can be had from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of 8 annas for each copy which must be used in submitting the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading or Unloading and Stacking Coal and Firewood and Cutting, Splitting and Stacking Firewood."

W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

PAREL WORKS, 7TH MAY, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, BRASS SCRAP, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, etc., etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 26TH APRIL, 1907.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS OF BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

Apply to—

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King's Building, Horaby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST NEW BOOKS.

GOOD HUNTING.
In Pursuit of Big Game in the West.
By Theodore Roosevelt. Rs. 2-10.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS IN THE FAR EAST.
By Everard Cotes.
With Thirty-five Illustrations. Rs. 4-8.

WAYFARING NOTIONS.
By Martin Cobbett.
("Geraint" of the "Referee")
With a Portrait and Memoir of the Author. Rs. 4-8.

SEEING AND HEARING.
By G. W. E. Russell,
Author of Collections and Recollections. Rs. 6-9.

LIFE AND FLOWERS.
By Maurice Maeterlinck, Rs. 4-6.

THE NATIVES OF NORTHERN INDIA.
By W. Crooke, B. A.
With Thirty-two Illustrations. Rs. 5-4.

LETTERS FROM THE FAR EAST.
By Sir C. Eliot, K. C. M. G.
With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 7-7.

SKETCHES IN MAFEKING AND EAST AFRICA.
By Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, C.B.
With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 18-6.

BESIDE STILL WATERS.
By A. C. Benson, Author of "From a College Window." Rs. 6-9.

LETTERS TO YOUNG AND OLD.
By Mrs. C. W. Earle. Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden." Rs. 6-9.

INDIAN PICTURES AND PROBLEMS.
By Ian Malcolm. With 50 Illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

ASK FOR DICHROIC INK.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered S. S. "ISTOK," from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 14 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH, MAJOR, ROYAL SCOTS, (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH (late Major, Royal Scots Regiment), are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his Estate, Royal Scots, Bombay, all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June, 1907.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1907.

PRESIDENT COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT,
Royal Scots, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

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SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

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CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Rs. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriage greased by contract, Letters can be received Correspondence invited.

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HEATH'S MANUAL OF MINOR SURGERY and Bandaging for the use of House-Surgeons, Dressers and Junior practitioners. With numerous Illustrations.	5 4
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THE NEW HYGIENE. Three Lectures on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases. By Elie Metchnikoff...	1 14
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CHAVASSE'S ADVICE TO A WIFE. Revised by F. Barnes, M.M.	1 14
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHURDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Byculla Station, G. I. P. Railway.

WANTED L. C. E's for temporary employment. Salary Rs. 80. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SUTLON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 25, Meadow Street.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 23, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 6015, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. FUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co, Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Re. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6035. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Sixde—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 1-13 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 7: Quarterly Re. 4 Post free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" in size, containing all the information of previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Re. 4. post Rs. 16-13; Rs. 8 and Re. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Dalichand Satraji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, The Reliance Watch Co Mr. A. Fetterle, and Mr. Ardeshir Palonji Kutar.

1 gold hunting watch by Reliance Watch Co., No. 38.

1 Gold open-faced lady's watch set with diamonds with gold fastener set with pearls, and sapphire by Reliance Watch Co.

6 Gold rings set with pearls, diamonds rubies and blue stones.

4 Gold watch and neck-chains.

On account and at the risk of Mr. A Fetterle.

1 Gold single stone ring.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron bedsteads, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, round tables and teapoys, sideboard, meatsafe, whatnot, cupboard, iron safe, large ice box.

1 Postal Typewriter.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.

1 bay Arab horse going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE AT 11 A.M.

AUJTION SALE of tea, coffee, condiments, ghee, sugar, sandal wood, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Behramji Edalji Surti who traded as Behram Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the time and places mentioned below the following goods:—

In the shop next to Dr. Merwanji Hakim's Dispensary on Dhobitalao Road, at 11 a.m.

Tea, coffee, condiments, vinegar, sandal wood, sauce, chutney, etc.

In the shop in Vania Wady on Dhobitalao Road, at 12 a. m.

A lot of ghee and sugar.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co., Insolvents and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th Inst., at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood mahogonized household furniture, real engravings, basts, samples of brassware, over mantles, gas lamps, etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Colah" Hall, opposite Windy Hall and next to Government Telegraph Office, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslauer and others, such as sliding dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, glass door book case, office and writing tables, and teapoys, blackwood inlaid silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one-year winding gilt clock in glass dome, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, large size partition screens by Breslauer, rich hollow cut and Carlsbad glassware, best platedware by Elkington, Reed and Barton and others, handsome pictures, majolica table ornaments and vases, nearly new iron framed, cottage piano by Berlin, English-made fire and thief-proof Jeweller's Safe with Chubb's lock on stand, by Parry & Co., London, perambulator, aluminium utensils, chandeliers and Brackets, etc., the property of M. Grunberg, Esq., Jeweller, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Marwadi Balchund Oghadchund's Jatha, Colaba, by order of the Executor of the late Nowroji Framji Tamboli, who traded under the name and style of Tamboli & Co., and on account and risk of Maganlal Motichund of Kalol:—

M. M.—153 full-pressed bales of old Breach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co. and on account and risk of Mr

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"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain G W Currie, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line Othello, 3,327 tons Captain H Bradby sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, will say to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Tolv, 740 tons, Captain Y Enger, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain B C Goudey, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Torrington (Captain G P Davison arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff via Perim and Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Ceylon, Captain G W Bobat, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama, with a general cargo and coal.

The B and P S N Co's, steamer Mozaffari, Captain S L Molony, F R G S arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, in ballast.

THE steamer Lord Antrum, 1,954 tons, Captain W Watt, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Delaware, 2,469 tons, Captain C Cabet, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Hustendge, with a cargo of petroleum.

THE steamer Quilon 4,042 tons, Captain J Anderson arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istok, Captain T Mattes, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Hongkong with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Cos steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Gray arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Aden, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinie 993 tons, Captain W E Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 11 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,417 tons, Captain W Rode, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, via Karachi with a general cargo and Karosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain J T Herst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo, 9 cases opium and Mrs Barney and 2 children 3 natives and 300 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Harnes, Lieut Molesworth, Major Young, Mr Goddin, Mr Knox, Mr and Mrs S Mckenzie, Mr T Gracey, Mr Parkinson, Mr Richlar, Mr Malcolm, Mr and Mrs Watkins and child, Mr G Boose, Mr S Puttara, Sergt A Ralfe and 105 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ....Capt Hickley ....R N
H M S Hyacinth ....Capt Hennage ....R N
H M S Proserpine ....Comdr James ....R N
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Black ....R I Marine
R I M S Canning ....Comdr Farewell ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ....Lieut Ramsay ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ....Madras Peast Fishery
R I M S Investigator ....Capt W G Beauchamp ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 11.

Bulimba ....1607 McLean ....M & Co
Dathanna ....2999 Davies ....Baltimore ....31-5 R A Wittes
Delta ....4779 Daniel ....Shanghai ....28-5 P & O Co
Delaware ....2469 Cabet ....Stanlard Co
Helias ....869 Knudsen ....F F Campbell & Co
Ismalia ....3381 Ross ....M M & Co
Intah ....Mattis ....China ....A L S N Co
Khalif ....2219 Watts ....E Nixon & Co
Lawor ....1817 Bunel ....Swadeshi S N Co
Lord Antrum ....1954 Watt ....
Madura ....1373 Elton ....M M & Co
Mosaffari ....Molony ....Colombo ....B & S N Co
Naderi ....1168 Gray ....B & P S N Co
New Orleans ....2262 Key ....
Oriental ....8024 Lewellen ....P & O Co
Persia ....4198 Haughton ....P & O Co
Querimba ....4937 Smith ....M M & Co
Reichstag ....1339 Thle ....Durban ....17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan ....2569 Davison ....Shah S N Co
Torrington ....Davison ....Dunkirk ....W A G & Co
Waroonga ....1609 Bamber ....M M & Co
Warora ....2565 Kedslie ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Shah Najam	3751	Davison	Jedda	13-5	Shah S N Co
C&R	Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	K'chi	13-5	K N & Co
D&E	Ceylon	4094	Babot	Kobe	21-5	P & O S N Co
F	Chupra	3354	Goss	London	N P	M M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Holdt	Durban	17-5	A Strandes
K	Spithead	2995	Clucas	Hamburg	14-5	W & A G & Co
L	Frodnce	743	Winsers	Durban	13-5	Glade & Co
O	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	M'borough	18-5	R A Willis
P	Crusader	3744	Miburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Ponani ....552 Esmail ....B Nagar ....11-5 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Australia ....3292 Tait ....L'pool ....22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Huntsman ....4827 Rhodes ....L'pool ....11-5 K N & Co
3 D Baldino ....2084 Costa ....Genoa ....15-5 P R'ttino & Co
4 Capri ....4195 Belsito ....S'ghai ....17-5 P R'ttino & Co
5 Mombasa ....3038 Johnson ....A'werp ....18-5 M M & Co
6 Hatumet ....3584 Peters ....Antwerp ....14-5 W & A G & Co
7 Ceylon Maru ....4066 Fyne ....Japan ....18-5 N Y Kaisha
8 Bohemia ....2311 Dalicevich ....Trieste ....16-5 A L S N Co
9 Kt of the Garter ....4295 Stanhope ....Antwerp ....25-5 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Malta ....6060 Peters ....Shanghai ....14-5 P and O Co
15 City of Madrid ....3135 Knant ....L'pool ....22-5 K Nixon & Co
16 Hendon Hall ....3588 Tyson ....Newport ....26-5 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Naderi s	Gray	Aden, May 2
	Istok s	Mattes	Hongkong, Apr 18
	Delaware s	Cabet	Hustandge, Apr 17
11	Lord Antrim s	Watt	Akyab, Apr 26
	Mosaffari s	Molony	Aden, May 9
	Ceylon s	Babot	Yokohama, Apr 7
	Torrington s	Davison	Cardiff, Mar 28
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 9
	Quilon s	Anderson	Calcutta April 29
12	Neidenfels s	Rodl	New York April 4
	Dwarka s	Herst	Basreh May 5
	Roseince s	Jenkins	Mauritius April 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hunstman s	Rhodes	Liverpool, &c
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta,
	Shah Allum s	Page	Karachi, &c
	Clan Macpherson s	Beer	Mormugoa,
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Othello, s	Bradley	Hull
12	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon
	Baron s	Yousley	Calcutta
	Tolv s	Enger	Singapore

The steamer Trafford Hall Hood for Karachi obtained her port clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Persia for London
" Istok for China
" Mozaffari for Jedah
" Torrington for Dunkerk

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
9	Bouco	G W Gordon	London
	City of Manchester	H Findlay	Liverpool
	Lunka	R A Shutte	Rangoon
	Majidi	W H Costa	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

10	Kilchattan	W Higgins	Bombay or Karachi
	Nairn	R Lassen	Madras

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
3	Good Hope	Calcutta
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
6	Darius	Melbourne
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Boilewell	London
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

11	Clan Maclean	Coast
11	Pongola	Calcutta
12	Nadir	Bombay
12	Loodiana	Calcutta
13	Golconda	London
14	Silesia	Trieste
14	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp
20	Muke Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanada, arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 10th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 10th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Port Said on the evening of the 10th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Jeluna, left Port Said on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madrid s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—34,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 600 cwts wheat sweeping, 525 cwts wheat flour and 300 cwts myrabollams, Hary Ramji; 101 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hatumeti s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Mombassa s—205 cwts fenvgree, Volkart Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Chupra s—880 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 12,003 cwts poppyseed, 14,604 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts cusninseed, David Sassoon and Co; 6,003 cwts poppyseed, and 2,005 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Kt of the Garter s—165 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy 1,440 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 222 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 747 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 40 bales cottonfy, Wroolf and Sons; 1 bale cotton, Walter Parri and Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusader s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

City of Madride s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 800 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D eo Baldino s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID

Hatumet s—8,416 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bohemia s—25 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales twil C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Istok s—1,100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—1,200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,102 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master; 800 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.
Capri s—500 bales cottorf, The Metsui B Kaisha.
Istok s—500 bales cotton, Jehangir P Patel and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petel and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madrasawalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—
Cawnpore, Durie, Great Western Hotel; Brindaban, Falabhdas; Mussoorie, Mrs. Dillon; Barrister; Mussoorie, Agents Maciver Line; Karachi City, Pursohtum Premchand Rehmaniman; Delhi Sudder Bazar, Vasball; Benares City, Brijratandas, care of Nathji Jhawandas, Lower Colaba; Karachi City, Damji Lalji Shivalal Ramji, Bhindi Bazar; Ellichpur City, Abdulazalam, near Pathar, Bundar Kaminruseths Meerut, Ship General; Ujjain, Alibhoy Luknimji.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All bhemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/-per cox, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th May, 1907.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 10.] [BOMBAY, *May* 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛		¼
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	96⅛		⅛
3½ do. Govt Securities	65 9/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London	30	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30	1/16	un chgd
Do. in New York	647/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14¾		01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	¼	since 25 Apl
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%		
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	¼	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%	⅛	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2%	un	chgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 400,000
Gold to " ... £ 140,000

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of April:—

Cotton Piece Goods—	To Calcutta	To Rangoon	To Madras	To Bombay	To Karachi
Bleached and White	10,100,000	2,100,000	2,400,000	18,800,000	13,600,000*
Unbleached and Grey	89,100,000	600,000	3,900,000	14,800,000	2,400,000*
Dyed and Coloured	3,200,000	800,000	600,000	10,200,000	2,300,000*
Printed	3,600,000	1,200,000	2,700,000	10,600,000	4,100,000*
Twist and Yarns—					
Dyed and Bleached	410,000	110,000	310,000	340,000	80,000 †
Unbleached and Grey	590,000	10,000	210,000	530,000	20,000 †

Total Shipments of SALT 17,000 Tons

* Yards, † lbs,

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ...Moderate business
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... ... 20,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·75—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10½ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·23 unchgd	6·14	6·09 —01	5·98

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·91 —02	5·84 —02	5·82 —02	5·81 —01	5·79 —02

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 11,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 10,000 "
Spot Cotton.—11·90 unchanged
Futures.—Month of July, 10·79 +01 } Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later through bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. Dec. 10·67 —02 }
New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 11·62 unchanged
Do. do. Aug. 11.32 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	61.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	57,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	24,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	534,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	349,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged,
Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 9½d. Value.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £117 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9¼
Tin plates—
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C. I. F., Bombay. } £ 0 14 8
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp } £ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool } £ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. } £ 7 0 0

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—31½ New Terms—June-July—London, buyers.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 52½ May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore 50½ May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.
Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Bullion	Gold Rs. 1,53,600	London	Persia	Hong Kong Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	Gold 1,57,600	Do	Do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sova and half Sova	37,500	Do	Do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
101 Bags	Silver. 2,54,850	Do	Do	Chartered Bank
60 Boxes half Sovs.	45,00,000	Port Said	Do	National Bank
10 Boxes Sovs. & half Sovs.	6,00,000	Alexandria	Do	Comptoir National
2 Packages Sovs. half Sovs. Gold Coins & rupees	10,466	Jeddah	Shah Najain	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [11TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are small borrowers at 3 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.
Exchange :—
Being mail day there has been very little doing in the way of fresh business. The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/32d. for telegraphic transfers and demand Bank bills but there has been very little enquiry. The credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 1/4d. 3 months' sight with only a small supply of bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 4 3/32 to 1/4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 155½
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 149¾
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 214

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at 98 1/16 for cash and the settlement and fell 1/16 in the course of the morning, but, closing with buyers at 98. Calcutta rates were advised at 98 for ready and 98¼ for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	98 } Buyers
1st Settlement	98 }

Bullion :—
Forward silver in London on Friday improved 1/16 the ready and two months rate being 30 pence. New York was also unchanged at 64⅞. The local market is dull and fell 1/8 to-day, closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	76	0	0
Ditto 2nd "	75	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Market is quiet but steady. Western have further advanced to Rs. 244 at which price settlement have been made.
Owing to the death of the high priest of the Jain community the market is closed to-day as a mark of respect.

QUOTATIONS :— (Delivery.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	268	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	228/29	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	210	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	205	"
Fine " Amraoti	205	"
F. G. " Khandeish	178/9	"
Fine " Khandeish	188/9	"
Fine " Bengals	180	"
Good Westerns	244	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... Rs.	255	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... "	186	January/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ... "	199	"
" " Khangaum Akola "	218/19	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish "	199	"

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening tone ... ...Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 1,000 "

Future Delivery prices:—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·25 + 02	6·15 + 01	6·11 + 02	5·99 + 01	5·92 + 01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·84	5·82	5·81	5·79

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is steadier, but the demand is limited. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 14	6 to Rs. 7 15	B. T.
May	" 8 5	O. R. T.	

Rapeseed :—
The Market is easier with little doing. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs.	8	5 0
Yellow Guzerat " ... "		9	1 0

Gingellyseed :—
Yellow Hingunghat ... Rs. 55 0 0
Tone—Steady, little doing.
Castorseed :—
... Rs. 86 0 0
Tone—Steadier.
Cottonseed :—
... Rs. 22 0 0
Tone—Firm.
Poppyseed—
The Market is steadier and we quote :
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 1 0
Wheat :—
The Market is steady and prices are unchanged. There is little doing for export or by local mills.

White Delhi	... Rs.	4	12 0
" Karachi	"	4	9 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,400	
India	54½	
Mills :—		
David	352½	June
Kohinoor	670	June
Manockji Petit	3,035	June
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore	210	
Hingoli	127	
Miscellaneous :—		
Bombay Flour Mill	920	
Bo. E. and S. Co. preference ...	128	
" " " ordinary	167	
Kemp and Co.	214	
Marks and Co	147	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	80	
Treacher and Co.	600	
Railway :—		
Amritsar-Patti	115	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.—

Cotton	13,010	bales.
Wheat	13,133	cwts.
Linseed	21,468	"
Rapeseed...	17,158	"
Gingellyseed	772	"
Poppyseed	8,580	"
Groundnuts	1,021	"
Castorseed	3,206	"
Rice	7,099	"
Myrabollams	2,798	"
Cottonseed	27,876	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	6,385	"
Joowar	4,651	"
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 11.] [BOMBAY, *May* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅛		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98⅛		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities	659/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30½	¼	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30½	¼	
Do. in New York	65½	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris			
Do. do. do. Berlin	4·86½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4%	Since	25 Apl
Discount Bank of England Rate			
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½	¼	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½	¼	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½	¼	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3¼d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Quiet
Futures ... ...Steady
East Indian... ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Steady
Total Sales ... ...8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 bales.
Sales of East Indians ... ... 150 bales.
Imports ... ... 1,000 bales.
Imp. Americans ... ...6·78 + 03
Mid-Am. G. F. Brown ...10 5/16—1/16
Egyptian ... ...

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sep.
6·27 +04	6·18 +04	6·13 +04	6·00 +04

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·93 +02	5·85 +01	5·83 +01	unchanged	+01

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 11,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 13,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...
Do. to Continent ... 11,000 bales.
Spot Cotton—11·90 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 10·78 +02 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to bullish Visible Supply figures.
Do. do. Dec. 10·67 unchanged }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11½ unchanged
Futures—Month of July 11·57—05
Do. do. Aug. 11·26—06
Closing Tone of Futures—barely steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,000 bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 3,710,000 "
" " East Indian 320,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...12,750,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	50,000	bales.
" Sold on speculation	2,000	"
" Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	82,000	"
" Actual Exports	10,000	"
" Week's Imports	127,000	"
" Stock	1,246,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	900	"
" Sold for exportation	100	"
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	3,600	"
" Actual Exports	800	"
" Week's Imports	9,000	"
" Stocks	34,000	"
float Americans	130,000	"
" Indian	8,000	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchgd,
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s 9¼d.—Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—32 New Terms—June-July, London Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52½ May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore, 50 June-July—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½—May-June—Hamburg Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Son's Liverpool correspondent writes under date April 23 :—We confirm our respects of 16th inst., since which date prices do not shew much change.

A noticeable feature has been the widening of the difference between near and distant positions.

The efforts made on both sides of the Atlantic to advance the price of near months, continue to occupy the attention of the market, but how far these efforts will succeed, it is difficult to say.

After all, manipulation of this kind will not reduce stocks of cotton by a single bale; the cotton simply ch anges hands, in the same market.

Purchases by spinners continue on an active scale, and the high prices demanded for the higher grades are so readily paid, that cotton is even being attracted, from Continental ports.

English spinners have good contracts, and have sold their output up to October, but weavers are beginning to complain. Stocks of cloth are increasing; the East is trying to delay shipments; and some banks have even refused to advance further loans against cloth, as they already hold such quantities.

Manufacturers' margin of profit is dwindling rapidly, and in consequence of this, the application of the operative weavers at the meeting on Tuesday last, for a 5 per cent. increase in wages, was met by a firm refusal.

A visit to Manchester of one of our partners revealed the fact that the masters would be only too glad to see the men strike for a few weeks, in view of their reduced margin of profit; as it would enable them to dispose of their stocks.

And then orders are falling off.

From India we also learn that stocks of yarns are very large, both in Bombay and Calcutta, and that Bombay spinners have decided to work only 4 days a week, and then only 13 hours a day, until the 15th June, in order to reduce the large stock of yarns in China.

Continental spinners continue to do well, and we have even heard of a contract concluded for delivery of yarns in March 1909. Spinners in Europe seem to have too much cotton, much more than usual, and some are trying to resell their surplus.

With regard to the crop, recent reports are somewhat varied. Texas has experienced some cold, and, up to yesterday, insufficient rain. Now, however, good and copious rains have fallen. Some have spoken of damage, but this can only be of a temporary nature as yet, because crop preparations have been extremely early in the Gulf States, even five weeks in advance of last year.

One of our friends, travelling through Texas and Mississippi, writes on 8th instant, that the districts round Dallas, Sherman, etc., had an abnormal quantity of rain last year, and that the moisture is still in the soil. He finds everything progressing well, and expects a phenomenal increase of acreage in West Texas and Oklahoma, where a great deal of virgin land has been broken up, and put into cultivation. In Louisiana and the centre of Mississippi, the cold weather at the beginning of April necessitated some replanting, but our friend does not consider that serious. He estimates the increase of acreage in Texas at 12 per cent. Indian Territory and Oklahoma at 15 per cent, and Louisiana 10 per cent.

These figures, however, seem to us somewhat exaggerated.

Under the circumstances, what is there in the position of the article to maintain values? We speak only of distant positions, as near months are subject to the manipulation referred to.

We cannot expect to have permanent support from spinners, and from them only, to the exclusion of every other factor, for the great majority of Continental and American spinners have already bought their requirements

A MISTAKE

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Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

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MALARIAL	... Fever.
BILIOUS	... Fever.
PLAGUE	... Fever.
CONTINUOUS	... Fever.
SIMPLE	... Fever.

PLEASE, TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS, *FORT.*

P. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

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OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

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The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
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"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in time.
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W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
98, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
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WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

S. Rose & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.
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FORT, BOMBAY.
S. Rose & Co.

GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see
MRS. L. RADENHURST,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It was announced in last week's telegrams that as the pacification of these islands was now an accomplished fact, there was no longer any reason for withholding from the Philippines the right to control their own affairs, and that the elections for the first local Parliament would take place a few weeks hence. In India, after a century and more of British rule over populations whose intellectuality and adaptiveness have reached a stage which the Philippines can never hope to equal, we are still hesitating over a few further concessions in the direction of self-government, but the Americans whose possession of the Philippines has not yet reached one decade of time, have decided to endow their new subjects with a full constitutional outfit. The result of this novel experiment will be watched with considerable interest throughout the East, and our own politicians who are seeking emancipation of a like description will probably be close observers and students of the proceedings of the Filipino Parliament. We hope they will.

From the date of their acquisition of the islands in the late nineties the Americans have sedulously occupied themselves with the task of preparing their inhabitants for the duties of Self-Government. "The Philippines for the Filipinos," has been the watchword of both local and American politicians ever since their first Governor-General proclaimed that they were to be administered solely in the interests of their indigenous inhabitants and that those who disliked this policy, whether citizens of the United States or 'Strangers,' could get out! This clear expression of the intentions of their democratic owners was accepted by the Filipinos as a pledge for their independence, and not very long ago it became necessary for the official who had made it, to explain that the absolute freedom of the islanders had not yet reached the stage of practical politics. This gentleman is Mr. Taft, the American Secretary for War, and during a tour in the East which was much chronicled in American journals a couple of years since, he re-visited his satrapy and expounded to the Filipinos the difference between the freedom they demanded and the concessions the Republic was prepared to extend to them. Mr. Taft's practical repudiation of his former promises led to some remarkable demonstrations which are described in the pages of the diary of an English lady who happened to be in the islands at the time of his visit. Freedom of speech and the right to express opinions in print, so long as they do not lapse into sedition, are some of the advantages of British rule in India, but under democratic American methods these attain dimensions which would be painful to the "sun-dried bureaucrats" who administer our Government. Imagine an ex-Governor-General returning to India to listen to frenzied denunciations of British rule by our political extremists, and to demands for independence. Yet this is what Mr. Taft endured when he revisited his former charge and was told by an orator selected to voice the feelings of his countrymen that the "Philippine islands had been discovered as long as America, and that the Filipinos had the same spirit as that which had caused the Americans to revolt from England; that his people were only asking for their rights in wishing to have this foreign burden removed; he and they demanded, insisted on, their independence." Considering that less than ten years have elapsed since the Filipinos were delivered from a bondage which had lasted for centuries, it must be admitted that they are in a desperate hurry to crown themselves with the laurels of freedom, and this aspiration is also indubitable testimony as to the celerity with which they have assimilated the democratic principles of their new masters. Mr. Taft may well have been amazed at the spirit which his presence and the recollection of his former assurances had evoked, but he did not permit himself to say so. He told the Filipinos that a few hundred years must elapse before they could be entrusted with the independence which he had certainly promised them and which he had ratified by his return, but for the present they must be content with the assurance that "the Philippines "were a solemn trust and the Americans would not fail in this great "duty towards humanity."

Education has been the principal instrument used by the Americans to prepare the Filipinos for their new political destiny, and although hundreds of teachers, both male and female, have been imported from the States, and schools have been established by scores, it may well be doubted if they are yet sufficiently advanced to be entrusted with the control of their own affairs. According to competent critics, both American and English, the only discernible result is the creation of a class who look to Government for employment and are discontented with their present position—features which are not unfamiliar to us in India. In addition to their educational activities the Americans have spent millions of dollars in the construction of docks for which, however, there is practically no trade, as the railways and roads which would act as feeders have yet to be made. They have in fact applied the policy of bustle, to which the States are accustomed, to a people who scarcely comprehend the meaning of the word, who are disinclined to work of any description and contemn manual pursuits as incompatible with aspirations for freedom. As Chinese cheap labour is rigidly excluded from the islands, and the Filipinos have deserted pastoral occupations for politics and the study of English economic affairs, they are drifting into a condition which will require the immediate attention of the new Parliament; while under the exclusive tariffs of the United States and the necessity of providing large sums for civil and military expenditure, taxation has become much more burdensome that it was under the effete Spanish rule. The present administration of the Philippines is controlled by a Governor-General and a mixed Commission of Natives and Americans, but the real fulcrum of the position is the Washington Senate, which intervenes to a much greater extent in local affairs than the British Parliament and the Secretary of State does in those of India. There is no Civil Service corresponding to our body of Indian administrators, and work in the districts is committed to the dual control of Americans and Filipinos with not very satisfactory results, as borne out by the records of some of the courts. One result of the new policy will doubtless be the replacement of Americans by indigenous talent in the ranks of the administration, and it will be curious to observe how a people whose acquaintance with the ideals of Self-Government is less than ten years old, will comport themselves under those conditions, and whether Uncle Sam may not presently have reason to regret the promises of Mr. Taft which have led to the inauguration of this remarkable experiment in the East. To the casual observer the States is heartily tired of the Philippines and has decided to permit the Filipino to work out his own destruction.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The date for the final evacuation of Manchuria was fixed by the Treaty of Portsmouth as April 15, and by that date both the Japanese and Russian Ministers to the Chinese Government were able to announce that the withdrawal of troops was complete, other than Railway Guards and the troops in the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula. Japanese papers report with reference to the Railway Guard that the entire force now retained by Japan is one Division and three battalions of reservists, and the former was recently removed from Teihlang to Liaotung which will be its Head quarters for the future. Thus the Guard is less than that allowed by the convention, for the number of troops represents ten men to every kilometre or five less than is permissible, while as a matter of fact only seven or eight men will be posted per kilometre, the remainder being retained at Headquarters. As regards Russia's arrangements nothing definite is known, but reports state that the recognition of the new state of affairs will be equally satisfactory. China may, therefore, be said to be once more in undispated territorial possession of the rich and unexploited provinces which were the home of her rulers. The restoration has been gradual but at last Manchuria is China's, though never again will it be in the old exclusive sense, which still rules throughout the Eighteen Provinces. Attempts have been made at Mukden and Kirin to impose restrictions on the terms by which they, in common with sixteen other towns, have been thrown open to the world's trade; those attempts were very promptly resisted and precedents have been established which make it improbable that similar obstructions will be raised in other centres. Now Russia and Japan are agreeing on the terms of the supplementary Treaty and this should do much to improve matters still further. To Foreign traders in the Far East the final evacuation brings hopes of at length finding that entry for their goods, which was prematurely expected immediately on the declaration of peace. It is to China they must now look for a genuine opening up of the Eastern provinces as a market with equal opportunity for all. The control of the railway systems by Japan and Russia gives those countries apparent advantages, and the fact that it was agreed by both Governments that they would exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, may be regarded as some warrant for pressing those advantages. To that Article, however, no outside Powers were parties and they can justly hold both Japan and Russia to their declaration in favour of the Open Door, and to their reciprocal engagement not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria. The events of the next few months will be watched very closely by those who, after a brief period of agitation, due to an easily understood desire to lose no time after the restoration of peace, have waited with admirable patience for the opportunities which should now be legitimately theirs.

FUNGI.

Fungi are at all times rather a difficult subject of study for the student, in that herbarium specimens of many of the more important genera and species are not only rare but often practically useless. It is for this reason that investigations into the life history of many genera that damage crops have remained neglected. Mr. E. J. Butler, Imperial Mycologist to the Government of India, has for some years been at work on the genus Pythium and some chytridiaceæ, and he has recorded his notes in Volume I, No. 5, of the memoirs of the Department of Agriculture, which has just been published and which will be of inestimable benefit to the students of Agriculture. His investigations into the life history of the two above named genera were commenced under the guidance of Professor M. M. Hartog of Queen's College, Cork, and continued at several places subsequently both in Europe and India. Many of his observations are entirely original and form a valuable addition to our knowledge of the life history of the parasites he has investigated. Attention appears to have been first directed to the economic importance of the genus Pythium about 30 years ago as a destructive parasite of seedlings, and the list of the plants it is now known to attack is considerable. The genus exists both in aquatic and terrestrial forms. In the latter case it is parasitical on the roots of ginger and the castor oil plant, and ephytic on the leaves of indigo in this country. One species, pythium palmivorum, causes the very destructive disease on the three well known palms—the palmyra, cocoanut, and betel nut, all of which may be seen flourishing in the Mahim woods. It attacks the leaf sheaths, penetrating them till the apical bud is reached. The symptoms of the disease are very characteristic, the first sign of infection of a tree being the whitening of one of the leaves of the crown. Cultivators with a little care should be able to distinguish the attack at an early period and check it. Two species, pythium vexans and pythium artotrogus, are saprophytic in potatoes both in Europe and India, and certain other species attack peas and lupins. chytridiaceæ parasites are themselves parasitic on the genus Pythium, but their presence on the terrestrial forms of it has almost entirely escaped the notice of observers. Hitherto only certain aquatic fungi with one or two exceptions have been known so far to have been the subject of attack by them. Mr. Butler therefore has rendered a great service, in his investigations into the life history of this fungus. It is impossible in fact to turn over the pages of the memoirs, without a feeling of agreeable surprise for the skill and knowledge displayed by the author and of admiration at his powers of work and research. The Agricultural Department cannot but be congratulated on possessing the services of such an extremely capable mycologist.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GAMING LAW.

The new Gaming and Betting Act in Australia provides that the owners, and managers of race-courses must apply for a license to the Chief Secretary and must lodge a fee representing three per cent. of the gross takings for the year ending in June last. Some of the new regulations are now understood and the wider application of some of these would be greatly appreciated by the general body of race-goers. In the case of the "Ascot" rules there is, in the clauses licensing book-makers, a very desirable provision adopted to prevent the layer of odds from forestalling a betting commission. It is a frequent experience for an owner to back his horse, say, at 10 to 1, only to find when he moves on to the next book-maker that the member of the ring whom he had just left had immediately sent out emissaries to back the horse, with the result that the owner is deprived of the market, and has to take a short price. This kind of sharp practice is not only unfair to horse owners, but it is the direct cause of a great deal of "stiff" running. The most straightforward racing man is tempted to run a bye when he finds that his horse will start almost entirely for the benefit of some smart member of the ring. The "Ascot" proprietary endeavour to guard against this by providing that if a book-maker desires to back a horse or pony belonging to another person he must make the wager himself personally; he cannot employ runners. Of course a book-maker may employ others to back his own horse, but if he backs another man's horse he must do it himself. Book-makers are also prevented from signalling to other parts of the course, from betting with females, or youths under twenty-one years of age, or from wagering with jockeys or apprentices. The regulations laid down for trainers and jockeys are of a drastic character, and should keep this section of the racing menage in a comparatively wholesome atmosphere. The Australian turf has been far from *sans peur et sans reproche* and the new Act is a welcome measure which is calculated to do much towards the seemingly unattainable securing of honesty by law.

THE PUNJAB DEPORTATION.

We may expect a great deal of more or less enlightening comments on the situation in Upper India, by the Home Press, which does not seem to be any nearer grasping Indian politics than it was fifty years ago. The remarks of the *Times* are harmless; those by the *Daily News*, only absurd. We note a prominent Anglo-Indian contemporary is of opinion that deportation of individuals is bound to give much desired notoriety to those who live by notoriety and to make martyrs of men who are merely mischievous agitators. This may be so, but we think it will be less satisfactory, both to mischievous agitators and to those who follow them, to carry them off, as was done in the Lahore case, than to give them a prolonged trial, in which they would have opportunities of making further mischievous speeches and stirring up an already excited mob. It is more effectual and expeditious to gag them, though so far as possible we would prefer that nothing but the ordinary methods provided by law were adopted.

SOME 200 Mahomedans concerned in rioting at Baksiganj and Dewanganj have been arrested.

THE Native papers of Calcutta contain telegrams of sympathy with Lajpat Rai from various places in India.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Koerber*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 10th instant.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Lahore for Simla on Friday evening as arranged.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 4-30 p.m.

THE Commander-in-Chief's Musketry Prize for the Indian Army for 1906-7 has been won by the 18th Infantry at Benares.

MR. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year, ending the 19th December in succession to Mr. T. W. Cuffe resigned.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Major Victor Brooke, V. C., to be his Military Secretary. Major Brooke will shortly take up the appointment.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Cooper, Private Secretary and Personal Staff, proceeded to England en Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer *Arabia*. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery as the steamer *Arabia* passed the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

ANOTHER instance of fresh legislation comes from Texas, where a Bill is to be considered making it unlawful for a wage-earner to work more than twenty-six days in any month, under a heavy penalty. In Oklahoma, a constitutional provision has been proposed, providing that all persons of good moral character may be admitted to practise law without examination, and allowing persons not lawyers to serve as county law judges. The licensing of piano tuners is the pet measure of a Missouri legislator.

FROM one point of view it would seem to be an advantage to be an inmate of a Government Jail in this country. Whatever the state of health of the population outside the Jail, the Jail population shows comparative immunity from epidemic disease. This is eloquent of the care and attention paid to hygiene and sanitation in Indian Jails. The returns for the past two months of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, prove this. In spite of the high mortality from plague and the prevalence of small-pox and other diseases in Calcutta, the Presidency Jail had an exceptionally healthy period.

THE death of Major William Murray at Ossemley Manor, Milton, near Lymington, at the age of eighty-seven, recalls the Great Northumberland-street tragedy of July 1861, which has been described as the most sanguinary hand-to-hand fight on record. Major Murray was inveigled into the office of a mad moneylender, who shot him twice, after which a terrific combat ensued. With the aid of a pair of tongs and a large bottle, the major felled his would-be assassin, who died from his injuries. At the subsequent inquiry a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned. The major at one time belonged to the 97th Regiment and at another to the 10th Hussars.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent recently stated that a suit had been filed in the Trivandrum District Court by Mr. N. Ranga Rao, B.A., Tutor and Private Secretary to the late Elaya Rajah of Travancore, against the Sirkar, and a Commission was issued to the City Civil Court, Madras, for the examination of witnesses resident in Madras, chief among them being the retired Dewan of Travancore, Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao. We now learn that the witnesses have been examined, and that the papers are being sent back to the Travancore Courts, where it is probable that some of the chief personages in the State will be called as witnesses.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AGITATION IN FRANCE.

Anglo phobia in Germany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 27.

THE urgent question for the French people to consider at the present moment is how far they will permit the Socialists to lead them or, it may be nearer the mark to say, to drive them. All forms of labour organization, trade unionism and revolutionary action and propaganda in France are now based on Socialistic principles and in some cases are carried so far as to be undistinguishable from pure anarchism. In fact an active Anarchist propaganda has been for some time at work in the army and navy, one of its results being the spread of the pernicious spirit known as anti-militarism which is regarded by all patriotic Frenchmen with the gravest concern. The Ministries which have succeeded each other in power during the last ten years in France have been of an increasingly advanced Republican character, finally acquiring a strong Socialist tinge as may be seen in the present Cabinet which contains two or three Ministers of pronounced Socialist views. Hence the dissensions in the Ministry revealed in some recent debates in the Chamber. The effect upon the civil administration, as witness the right now claimed by the civil servants to form trade unions, has been most demoralising, and there is too much reason to fear that the same extreme republican influences have tended to relax the bonds of discipline and subordination in the army and navy. What else could be expected considering the immunity with which incendiary literature, in the form of leaflets, is distributed wholesale among the soldiers, while anarchist propaganda is actually carried on among the sailors in the arsenals?

ARSENAL FIRE AT TOULON.

Following the recent disastrous explosion on board the battleship "Jena" a destructive fire broke out in the Arsenal of Toulon early on the morning of April 23—Five large buildings of the naval workshops were destroyed and the buildings of the submarine and torpedo departments and the school for engineer officers were damaged. It is alleged that the fire was due to incendiarism as flames were seen to burst out in five places at once nearly a hundred yards apart. A fire also broke out just at the same time at a large factory some distance away thus necessitating the despatch from the arsenal of some of the engines engaged in fighting the fire there. Incendiarism is also feared at L'Orient arsenal where a very strict watch is being kept to frustrate any criminal attempts. These occurrences have greatly strengthened the suspicions always felt that the "Jena" and other naval disasters were due to malevolence. In any case it is thought that there must be a lack of vigilance on the part of those responsible for the supervision of the French naval ports.

CRIMINAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

The general impression that "there is something rotten in the State" created by a survey of the French interior political situation is deepened by the fact that the Minister of Justice has issued a circular to the public Prosecutors at the Courts of Appeal, calling their attention to the necessity for the prompt and energetic repression of the following offences—first, provocation to robbery, murder, pillage, incendiarism, destruction by explosive substances, or attempting to justify those deeds; secondly, provocation to crimes against the internal safety of the State; thirdly, provocation addressed to soldiers with the object of dissuading them from that obedience which they owe to their chiefs in the execution of every command for carrying out the law and the military regulations.

This week M. Sarrant, Under Secretary of State for the Interior, presiding at the banquet of School Teachers at Lyons, made a speech repeating that the Government maintained its refusal to allow civil servants to strike or to form trade unions affiliated to the Labour Federation. The Government would not permit the introduction of disorder and anarchy into the public service. The speaker also denounced the criminality of illegal means of "persuasion" advocated—and sometimes practised—by the members of the Labour Federation such as *auction directe*—a euphemism employed to disguise the most violent and even sanguinary forms of intimidation and *sabotage* or the wilful damage or destruction of products or instruments as a means of coercing employers to accede to the demands of strikers. Such would be the mixing of powderd glass or noisome matter with bread by journeymen bakers in dispute with the masters, or the admixture of acids to liquors by waiters intending to strike.

M. Sarrant attacked the Labour Federation accusing it of having opposed various useful reforms and also denounced its anti-patriotic and anti-military agitation.

There are signs in the country of a certain revulsion of feeling which may make itself felt in Parliament by the majority's parting company with the Socialists whose policy has so largely been in the ascendant of late. But the struggle will be a fierce one, as the extremists will not be easily dispossessed of the sweets of office. The Church and State question has slumbered of late. Possibly the Socialist anti-Clericals are now regretting that they ever raised it.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The first reply of the Maghzen to the French demands arising out of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp at Marrakesh being considered entirely unsatisfactory by the French Legation at Tangier the latter has now received a second reply of a somewhat more satisfactory character but still extremely vague. Meanwhile the French remain in possession of Ujda and will continue to do so until their demands are complied with and actually carried out.

It is not expected in Paris that the Franco-German difference regarding the concession irregularly obtained from the Maghzen by the Rensebenhaus firm for public works in Tangier, will lead to any grave diplomatic difficulty. Fair words enough are spoken on the subject in Berlin, and it is hoped that the action of Dr. Rosen, the German Minister at Tangier, will be found to correspond with these assurances. Nevertheless the rivalry and distrust between France and Germany in Morocco which remain as pronounced as ever, constitute a latent danger for the maintenance of peace. The Madrid *Imparcial* accused Germany of obstructing the collective action of Europe in Morocco and acting in defiance of the Algeciras Convention. The same paper asks if the conduct of Morocco and Germany does not justify the supposition that Germany places her own interest over the general European interest and that in the long run it will be necessary to declare that the Algeciras Convention cannot be ignored.

GERMAN IRRITATION AGAINST ENGLAND.

The German press has not yet entirely regained the equanimity of which King Edward's holiday cruise in the Mediterranean and his meetings with the Kings of Spain and Italy appear to have deprived it. The most machiavellian anti-German designs continue to be attributed to British diplomacy not only in the domain of general policy but also in regard to the coming Hague Conference. Italy has also been fiercely attacked, but the Italian papers resent the idea that because Italy is a member of the Triple Alliance, she should submit to a control in respect of those whom she is to receive as her guests and should not be permitted to receive the King of England because demonstrations of the friendliness existing between Italy and her ancient ally might not suit the views of other people. It evidently runs counter to the German scheme of *weltpolitik* that England in the person of her King should be asserting herself so much in the Mediterranean just now, and the *Cologne Gazette* takes occasion to point out that it is impossible to expect Germany to acquiesce in the permanent naval supremacy of England—Germany is as much entitled to mistrust England in this respect as England is to mistrust Germany's naval development. In the Reichstag the Minister for War has strongly affirmed the necessity for the immediate re-armament of the artillery and infantry with improved types of guns, rifles and ammunition. She felt confident that all this could be accomplished before a war came and before Germany required her weapons. "We want," the minister said, "to be ready for war and it must be our endeavour to maintain our army in this condition of readiness for war."

LAWLESSNESS IN SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia de Espana* of Madrid states that a naval agreement was arranged between England and Spain on the occasion of the meeting at Cartagena between King Edward and King Alfonso. Spain would increase her defensive squadron and strengthen her military ports, the use of which could be accorded to England.

Party passion has for sometime run high in Catalonia among the various republican, revolutionary and anarchist sects. Neither their leaders nor the civil authorities and police appear to be able to check or repress their excesses, not even the martial state of siege lately proclaimed appears to have had any moderating effect. In fact the agitation seems to have increased since Senor Palmeron, head of the Republican Union in Barcelona, lately formed an electoral league with the extreme Home Rulers and with the Carlist and Ultramontane conservatives in order to defeat the Revolutionary Republicans. The general elections to the Spanish Cortes, just concluded, have resulted in the return of 256 conservatives against 142 candidates of opposition parties. There are 17 Catalan Home Rulers, 16 Republicans and 16 Carlists. The latter have not mustered so strong in the Cortes since 1869.

The outlook in Spain from the point of view of domestic politics is far from satisfactory. The Cortes are split up into numerous groups or factions—they can scarcely be called parties, in which not patriotism but personal ambition and personal interests are the leading incentives. Then also the Republican and anti-dynastic parties are increasing in strength.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Will the Duma be dissolved or has it still chance of life and of doing useful work for Russia? These are the questions answered negatively one day, affirmatively the next. The greatest possible uncertainty seems to prevail regarding the fate of Russia's parliament. It has unresolving, tattering enemies among the aristocracy, the whole Court Camarilla, the greater part of the army and the orthodox clergy and worst of all these exists a certain weakness and indecision on the part of the Sovereign himself. But just at present the outlook is more hopeful again. The Tsar has granted a long and gracious interview to M. Golovin, the President of the Duma, which has produced the best possible effect. There was no limit of dissolution, nothing but some moderate and amiable criticism and recommendations for the Duma's guidance, one of the latter being that the Social Democrats should be kept under control. This has encouraged the Constitutional Democrats to reintroduce their resolutions condemning terrorism and its attendant crimes. The Government are also stirring seriously in the matter. M. Stolypin, the Premier, has sent circulars to the Prefects and Governors-General stringently reminding them of their responsibility and that of the local authorities to prevent any sort of violence being used by one part of the population against another. There are to be no agrarian disorders, or if such occur they are to be most vigorously repressed, and no *pogroms* against the Jews. It is an attempt to reassert the supremacy of law and order, to which success must be earnestly wished. Meanwhile excesses and outrages at the two extremes will die hard. Fresh proof has been recently afforded of lengths to which panic-stricken reaction or cold blooded cruelty will go. The report of a Commission appointed by the Duma gives a horrible catalogue of tortures inflicted on political prisoners and suspects at Riga with the object of obtaining confessions. In the first place the Report states that the Governor, the Public Prosecutor and the Colonel of the local Gendarmerie were empowered to kill accused persons without trial by a special Committee appointed at Riga for the purpose of directing the infliction of tortures. It is alleged that finger and toe nails and hair were torn out—and prisoners were flailed with India rubber sticks until the flesh hung in stripe when salt was rubbed in. Old and young were treated alike and in a number of cases any description of the tortures inflicted is imprintable. After being tortured, the maimed wretches were generally shot near the Riga Central Prison. The Deputy Minister of the Interior admitted in the Duma the truth of most of the statements made in the report of the Duma Commission. At a subsequent sitting it was stated by the Assistant Minister of the Interior that the Government had suspended the guilty officials pending their trial.

THE KING'S MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

The King and Queen on board the "Victoria" and "Albert" have been enjoying a very pleasant stay during the last three days at Palermo where they have made excursions by motor-car to several places of interest in the district.

It is understood that their Majesties will not go to Rome.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last Germany, through the German Chancellor, has given the straight tip to Great Britain, the Hague Conference, the whole of Europe, the United States of America—the guardian of the Atlantic—and Japan—the guardian of the Pacific,—that "Germany always acted on the principle of securing peace by readiness for war." This then finally disposes of the vexed question of Disarmament being discussed at the Hague Conference, which must now fall to the ground; but it will, at the same time, set the European Nations mostly concerned, to follow Germany's advice to be prepared and ready for war at any moment. The warning will not be thrown away not only by Europe, but also by the United States of America and Japan. The friendly greetings so warmly extended to H. M. King Edward by France, Spain and Italy—the Mediterranean Nations, have caused much heart-burning in Berlin and the speech of the German Chancellor may be safely taken as a reply to these Nations for Germany's present deserted position, or in other words,—the complete isolation of Germany in Europe. The first German move has already been made towards Austria, doubtless to "feel" her thoroughly, and to this end the German Emperor has received the Austrian Foreign Minister in audience. Austria, it will be remembered, was Prussia's partner in wrenching Schleswig Holstein from Denmark in 1864, and the former was rewarded for her co-operation two years later at the Battle of Sakowa when she was defeated by Prussia. Well, Italy will no doubt make a note of this movement, while the King of the Belgians is now in Paris on an official visit. But it may be asked, is it against Great Britain that Germany is thus kept "in readiness for war;" if so, where is the cause for this implied threat? We are all familiar with the bitter hostile spirit shown by the German press during the South African war, and how the British Press was compelled to retaliate through Germany's well known meddlesome nature. Again, when the German Emperor personally undertook the unusual step of visiting Morocco first, before the Algeciras Conference, the British Press, with characteristic dignity, did not lose their heads and whip themselves into a paroxysm of rage as Berlin did when it was announced that the British Fleet were to pay a visit to the Baltic. The same hysterical alarm happened when the naval authorities decided to have a naval base in the north-east of Scotland. It is as well for Germany to pause and mark time before she plunges into one of the most terrible of wars with Great Britain in which she will certainly not come out so successful as, she imagines, to wipe her out of existence. Then what about the incalculable destruction and desolation that must follow such a war? Surely Germany is not going to put herself against Great Britain and the young virile nations—Greater Britain—over the seas, with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India behind her, so patriotically emphasized by the Premier of Australia at the Colonial Conference the other day when he announced with no little solemnity that the "Premiers desired to stand back to back against the common enemies of the Empire." Is there no one in Berlin and the Federal States of Germany to raise a note of warning before it is too late? Let us hope that the Civic and the Press gathering at Berlin next month will bring about a healthier feeling between Great Britain and Germany, but particularly Berlin where Germany's troubles are hatched.

OBSERVER.

THE South Indian Railway has just completed a new corridor train, the first of those to be built for the Boat Mail Service between Madras and Tuticorin. It contains refreshment accommodation for European and Indian passengers, is fitted with electric light and fans, and each first and second-class compartment contains sleeping berths for two passengers. The train will soon be on inspection in Madras.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer *Arabia* were Deaconess Beynon, H. H. the Rajah of Kapurthala, Sir John Milbanke, General and Mrs. Creagh, Sir Philip Gray Egerton, Captain the Hon. Clifford, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington and Mrs. and Miss Kensington, and Prince Karanjit Singh.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

VISIT TO THE CITY.

A Distinguished Gathering.

BANQUET AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

Prince Fushimi drove in state to receive the Address from the City of London, at the Guildhall which was festooned with Japanese and British flags.

The streets were decorated with Japanese flags and were thronged with huge crowds.

The company present at the Guildhall included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Charles Hardinge, Sir Claude Macdonald and Lord Fitzmaurice.

When the Royal procession entered the building, the choir of the Military School sang the Japanese National Anthem in Japanese.

Prince Fushimi, in reply to the Address, expressed his gratitude for the hearty reception accorded to him.

He afterwards lunched at the Mansion House.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Sir Edward Grey gave a banquet to Prince Fushimi at the Foreign Office at which a distinguished gathering was present.

Sir E. Grey toasting Prince Fushimi praised the patriotism and public spirit of the Japanese.

The object of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance two years ago, he said, was not to injure others, but to secure stability and peace. That object, he trusted, was recognized by all interested in the Far East.

Prince Fushimi, in reply, thanked Sir E. Grey for his words, and made special reference to the friendship existing between the two nations.

LONDON, MAY, 12.

Prince Fushimi yesterday visited Windsor Castle and laid a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria.

In the evening he attended a banquet given in his honour by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. Baron Komura and Sir Edward Grey were present. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman toasted the King, the Mikado, and Prince Fushimi. The latter returned thanks in a most cordial speech.

BOTHA'S DEPARTURE.

The King's Farewell.

LONDON, MAY 11.

General Botha left England this afternoon.

He was, this morning, received in private audience by King Edward, who wished him *bon voyage*.

General Botha met with a great valedictory ovation at Waterloo Station and at Southampton.

LORD CURZON.

Installation at Oxford.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lord Curzon was installed as Chancellor of Oxford University, and the Doctorate of Laws was afterwards conferred upon him.

REFUGEES IN GREECE.

Huge Bulgarian Influx.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Greek authorities are concerned at the great influx of destitute Greek refugees from Bulgaria. Altogether fifteen thousand have entered the country.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

Expected Shortage.

GREAT RISE IN PRICE.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Excitement has occurred in the American Wheat Market. There has been a rise of three cents per bushel on an expected shortage of ninety million bushels in winter wheat, equal to twenty per cent of the crop.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Coming Movements.

LONDON, MAY 10.

King Chulalongkorn of Siam, leaves San Remo on Tuesday next for a fortnight's tour in Northern Italy and Switzerland. He will reach Paris at the end of June, stay there for a fortnight, and then proceed to London.

STEPNEY BYE-ELECTION.

Unionist Majority Increased.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The bye-election in the Stepney division to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir W Evans Gordon, has resulted as follows :—

Harris, (Unionist)	2,299
Cooper, (Liberal)	1,350

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Twenty-five people have been killed and fifteen injured in a railway accident at Honda in California.

RABIES.

Means for Abating the Disease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

The Northern India Kennel Association have addressed the Government of India on the subject of rabies in general and the means that might be taken to abate the disease.

THE SPANISH HEIR.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Great National Rejoicings.

BOTH PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

Telegrams from Madrid state that at 12-45, the Premier opened the door of the Queen's apartment, and announced the birth of a Prince.

The news was received with shouts of "Viva and deafening cheers by the crowds outside the Palace.

The condition of the Queen and the infant Prince is most satisfactory. The Prince is blonde and robust.

There is great rejoicing throughout Spain.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Queen Victoria and her baby are making splendid progress.

The Spaniards are delighted at Queen Victoria's resolve to nurse the baby herself.

A DARING DECOITY.

Post Bags Rifled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

A marriage procession while returning to Benares by camel dak, from Ahraura on the E. F. Railway, was surdrised by dacoits midway between that station and Naraipur, these two places being 10 miles apart. This highway robbery which was committed at 9 p. m. on the 4th instant, is supposed to be the work of Kohls and Kharwars who reside in that neighbourhood where they bear a bad reputation for such acts of lawlessness. The scene of the attack was near a wayside tank where the robbers were ambushed. The processionists were despoiled of all their ornaments by dacoits, who then turned their attention to a *kurkara* that was passing in an ekka which contained three post bags with parcels of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200 which was plundered. They then decamped with their booty and the police have been on the track of criminals ever since, but up to the present none of the men concerned in this dacoity have been arrested.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT NAINI TAL.

Co-operation of Upper India Chamber Invited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 11.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has been invited by the Government of these Provinces to co-operate with Government in the proposal to commence at Naini Tal next August a Conference to discuss the development of indigenous industries in these Provinces, conjointly with the important question of technical education, with a request to depute two Delegates to represent the Chamber. In the meantime a highly placed Government Indian Official has been deputed by the Government to investigate the possibilities of indigenous industries in these Provinces. This official brings to bear a vast amount of practical knowledge and experience on the important task entrusted to him. When he submits the results of his investigations, some definite official pronouncement may be expected on the policy to be adopted by Government to improve and develop indigenous industries and promote industrial education.

CONTRABAND OPIUM CASE.

Accused Found Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

Mr. W. J. Dobbs, Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, delivered Judgment on Friday in the case in which five Rampur Pathans were arrested recently at the Allahabad Railway Station with over 2 1/2 maunds of opium in their possession. Accused were charged under Section 9 of the Opium Act and pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate found five of the accused guilty, and convicting them under Section 9 of the Opium Act, sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, being the maximum punishment provided by the law. Two of the principal accused were further sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 each, respectively. The sixth accused, who was arrested at Naini Tal, was discharged as there was no evidence against him.

The question of reward to the Police Officers concerned in the seizure is under the consideration of the Collector of Allahabad.

ALLEGED POLICE "ZOOLUM."

Immediate Enquiry Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, in the case in which Satindra Nath Mitter and Benoli Charan Roy are charged with theft and abetment of theft, before the Court rose for the day, the first prisoner made certain allegations against the police. He alleged that while in the lock-up at Howrah and elsewhere an electric battery charge was applied to him, he being made to hold a wire in each hand; that pins were driven under his finger nails; and that when on occasions he complained of feeling thirsty, he was made to drink constable's urine. He further alleged that sweepers were ordered to put night-soil into his mouth.

The Judge ordered an immediate and searching enquiry by the Standing Counsel.

EXPEDITION TO KACHIN.

Interchange of Civilities with the Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

A small expedition under Mr. Hertz, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, accompanied by Major Whitehead as Intelligence Officer, which started from Myitkina early in March to visit some of the remoter parts of the Kachin Hall tracts, returned to Kamaing on the 19th of last month, on completion of the tour which had been mapped out.

No details are as yet to hand as to the work done, but it is understood that the party experienced no difficulties of any sort and was cordially received by the tribal headman at various points of the journey.

The tour was undertaken largely with the object of repaying the visits of some of the Kachin Chiefs, who came into Myitkyina last year, and it is believed it had no further political significance beyond this return of civilities, which however will be likely to cement their friendship—an important matter in view of the traditional exclusiveness and isolation that distinguish the Kachins from other varied tribes along the frontiers of Burma Proper.

HOME RACING.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

Polar Star's Thirteenth Victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

The race for the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes was run to-day with the following result :—

Polar Star	1
Lady Villikin's Colt.....	2
Dalkeith	3

There were twelve starters. The race was won by half a length, with two lengths between the second and third.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The betting on the Jubilee Stakes was as follows :—

6 to 4 against Polar Star, 10 to 1 against Lady Villikin's Colt, and 100 to 8 against Dalkeith.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

1 Polar Star 6 to 4 against.
2 Lady Villikins 10 "
3 Dalkeith 12 "

Also Ran :—

Velocity
Gingal
Prince Milian
Kuroki
Malua
Athi
Wombnell
Scarpia

SPECIAL PLACE BETTING.

2 to 5 on Polar Star.
2 to 1 against Villikins.
5 to 2 against Dalkeith.

This is the thirteenth race won by Polar Star which up to now has never been beaten.

CRICKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

In the Northampton vs. Notts Match at Northampton, Notts won by an innings and 65 runs.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire by eight wickets; Sussex beat Warwickshire by four wickets; Yorkshire beat Somerset by nine wickets; Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 162 runs; and Kent beat the M. C. C. and Ground by 93 runs.

TROUT OVA IMPORTATION.

Injured in Transport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

The consignment of trout ova imported from Germany, whose safe arrival in Ootacamund was announced recently, has turned out a failure. All the fry hatched have died from spinal curvature, said to be due to the jolting received in the motor car journey from Mettapollium to Ootacamund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Lieut. F. A. G. Rought, R.G.A., will perform the duties of the Colaba Field Officer for Major H. H. Rich, R.G.A., for the remainder of this week, from Wednesday the 15th instant inclusive.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Drummond Appointed Inspector-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, late of the 38th Central India Horse, has been selected as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops in succession to Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson.

QUETTA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 11.

The 4th Quetta Division Assault-at-Arms took place at the Soldiers' Park on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant. There was a grand Military Tattoo on the 10th at 9-30 p. m., under the patronage of Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., and kind permission of the Officers Commanding the 1st York Lancaster Regiment, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, the 10th Gurkha Rifles, the 127th P. W. O. Baluch Light Infantry, and the 128th Pioneers.

The music by the massed bands was splendid, and much enjoyed by a crowded audience.

THE 2nd South Lancashires sent their Band to play at a Charity Fete at Lille recently, and several Officers, including Colonel Adam, went also, and there was a great display of "l'entente cordiale." As a sequel, the Festivities Committee at Brest has decided to approach the British Government with a view to inviting one or more Military Bands to visit Brest during the summer.

"HERO WORSHIPPER" writes to a Home paper:—"Now that attention has been called to the fact of some of England's greatest men, who have rendered services to the State in India, not having been commemorated by monuments in that country, I think it is not an unfitting opportunity to draw attention to the fact that no statue exists to Sir Henry Havelock, either in Calcutta or on the scenes of his achievements. Calcutta teems with monuments—Wellesley, Warren Hastings, Peel, Sir Ashley Eden, Sir Stuart Bailey, Dalhousie, Canning, Mayo, Lawrence, Napier, Outram, and Roberts are, among many others, immortalised in Calcutta, and quite recently Nicholson at Delhi; while in India no statue exists to Havelock except the obelisk raised by his widow over his grave at the Alum Bagh and a small bust in the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta. Surely this omission should be rectified and I am certain funds would easily be forthcoming."

IT has been ruled that para. 81 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume X, covers the grant of travelling allowances to Military Officers, recalled from furlough or leave in India of all descriptions, including Privilege leave, but excepting Recreation or District leave.

MR. G. V. BARING having asked the Secretary for War whether the cost of men on the Regular peace establishment of the Army, exclusive of India, serving with the Colours or in Sections A and B of the Army Reserve, has been or will be reduced under the new scheme; and, if so, by what amounts in each arm, and how is the reduction accounted for. Mr. Haldane says :—Eliminating the special contingent, the cost of Regular soldiers serving with the Colours and in the Reserve is unaffected by the new scheme. If it should be ultimately decided to obtain a large Reserve by a shorter Colour service of a portion of the Horse and Field Art, this will reduce the cost of the Regulars of that arm on mobilisation from 74*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* to 63*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

"Times'" Comment.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that it is important that the public should neither exaggerate, nor underrate, the movement in India. It is convinced that so grave a subject as sedition will not be treated in a party spirit in Parliament.

"The aims of the Indian National Congress," says the *Times*, "are incompatible with the fundamental principles of our rule in India. A firm attitude on the part of the Government of India and Mr. Morley should be sufficient to dispel any exaggerated uneasiness."

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Morley will not find it easy to justify the exile of a reputable politician under an obsolete Act.

REGULATION OF MEETINGS ORDINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The following *Gazette of India* Extraordinary was published by authority to-day :—

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to regulate the holding of meetings in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab now. Therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1907.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907.

2. It extends to the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab, but shall only come into operation in such areas, hereinafter called proclaimed areas, as the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province, respectively, may from time to time notify in the local Official Gazette. Any Notification made under Sub-Section (2) may, in like manner, from time to time, be amended, added to, or cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. No Public Meeting shall be held in any proclaimed area for the discussion of public or political matters unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police at least seven days previously.

2. Any officer of Police, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a Police Station, may, by order in writing, depute one or more Police Officers or other persons to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

3. The District Magistrate may, at any time, by orders in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any meeting in a proclaimed area, if, in his opinion, such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection, or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility.

4. (*a*) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a meeting of which due notice has not been given, as required by Section 2, Sub-Section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(*b*) Any meeting which has been prohibited under Section 3 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Sd.) MINTO,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

(Sd.) R. H. BISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE DEPORTATION ORDER.

Angry Feeling in Calcutta.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Bengali community in Calcutta has been seething with excitement since the news of the Deportation Order became known on Thursday afternoon. On that day the vernacular paper *Sandhya* came out with a characteristic deliverance on the situation, driving home a moral from the Extremist standpoint.

Yesterday morning, those who passed through the northern quarter of the city noticed every sign of the keenest public feeling. Deportations were everywhere discussed. College Square meetings and violent expressions of indignation, and threats of action, might have been heard, especially from the younger men. Among the elders the news appeared to have caused a mingled feeling of indignation and misgiving. In the evening, signs of prevalent excitement were still everywhere in evidence, but there were no breaches of the peace and none apparently were seriously feared by the authorities.

The Calcutta Native papers to-day are full of sympathetic telegrams from various places concerning Lala Lajpat Rai's arrest and deportation.

The *Bengalee* says that all the piece-goods shops and warehouses in Burra Bazaar and its vicinity remain closed to-day as a mark of mourning for Lajput Rai, and that a movement is on foot among the Marwari and other tradespeople to fix a day for universal mourning in Calcutta, in which the Bengalees are asked to join.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow evening in the house of Rai Pashupati Nath Basu to consider the situation in East Bengal and the Punjab, and the recent Government Circular on Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE MAY 11.

There is no confirmation of the curious rumours which are being circulated to the effect that Ajit Singh, for whose arrest and deportation a warrant is understood to be out, has been taken by the police.

IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Message to the Lieutenant Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal as follows :—In view of the present disturbance, the National Chamber apprehend that trade will materially suffer, unless security of life and property is assured and confidence restored. The Indian Mercantile community earnestly pray for prompt relief.

The answer was that the matter is receiving attention; that disturbances are being put down; and that a large number of offenders have been arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Marwari Gunny Brokers Chamber in Calcutta was closed to-day as a protest against the arrest and deportation of Lajput Rai. Most attempts to do business by the Europeans were a failure. All other Native shops in Calcutta were open.

MYMENSINGH FERMENT.

Military and Police in Readiness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SERAJGUNJ, MAY 10.

A fresh detachment of Gurkhas, Military Police, and Armed Police arrived at Mymensingh yesterday. The Police are be kept in reserve at Mymensingh.

Panic in the Mymensingh district amongst the Hindus still continues. They assert that a "Red Pamphlet," calling upon Mahomedans to extirpate the Hindus, is being widely circulated in the district.

MORE GURKHAS PROCEEDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 11.

Still another batch of fifty Gurkhas coming from Silchar has passed towards Mymensingh. No disturbance took place yesterday in Munshiganj, where the District Superintendent of Police attended with police armed with *lathis*.

CIRCULATION OF INFLAMMATORY PAMPHLET.

Denied by both Hindus and Mahomedans of Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 11.

Exhaustive inquiries made in the best informed Hindu and Mahomedan circles regarding the report which recently appeared in certain papers, to the effect that highly inflammatory pamphlets directed against Mahomedans, and containing illustrations of a mutilated Durga idol, being circulated in Cawnpore, where Hindus predominate in the proportion of three to one, elicit the fact that the report is without foundation. It is stated by most reliable Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen that no such pamphlet was in circulation. The Indian community of this town would in no way be infected by the seditious agitation in Bengal, Rawalpindi, and various other parts of India. So far as Cawnpore is concerned, there is absolutely no unrest or disaffection. The best feelings exist amongst the leading Hindus and Mahomedans, realising that this agitation by the Bengalis is mimical to the best interests of national independence and calculated to retard the realisation of those ideals to secure which sedition is so rife. As a matter of fact, there is complete accord between the two peoples, who express practically no sympathy with the recent events in the Punjab. It is stated on most reliable authority that no apprehension is felt in Cawnpore as to the stability and loyalty of both the communities.

ANOTHER IDOL DESECRATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

A Barisal telegram says that a Hindu idol of Mahamayo has been desecrated there.

BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL'S LECTURE.

Abandoned as a Mark of Sorrow at Deportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

A large crowd gathered in South Beach yesterday to hear Babu Pepin Chandra Pal lecture on "Bande Mataram." But when the time for the lecture arrived, leaflets bearing the following words were circulated :—"As a mark of sorrow at Lala Lajput Rai's arrest and deportation, Mr. Pal's lecture announced for this evening is abandoned.

LATER.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, not liking apparently the Government of India's latest attitude, has abandoned his projected tour through Southern India and is returning to Calcutta shortly.

MEETING OF POONA MAHOMEDANS.

Loyal Support of Government Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

In view of the recent disturbances and arrests, a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona was held to-day under the auspices of the Provincial Moslem League when Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister, President of the League, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—"One of the chief aims of our League is to promote feelings of loyalty towards the British Throne and respect towards the Ruling Authorities in India, as well as to remove any misunderstanding arising from the administrative measures adopted by Government from time to time. As the recent deportation of two reckless sedition mongers from the Punjab by the Imperial Government has been maliciously misrepresented by interested politicians in this city as well as elsewhere it is the duty of the League to supply correct information to the members of our community and to express confidence in the measures adopted by Government to repress organised lowlessness in this land. You know, for some months, a wicked compaign has been systematically conducted in the press and on the platform in Eastern Bengal to excite religious passions between Mahomedans and Hindoos and to foment hatred towards the British people and British goods. You also know how the Bengalees have adopted boycotting as a weapon of political intimidation and their efforts to force the same upon the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. The chief object of this factious agitation is to keep disturbances going somewhere in India in order to rouse the conscience of the British public and thus force the hand of the Liberal Government to grant the impossible demands of its authors.

"A few days ago some class of agitators in the Punjab transgressed all bounds of constitutional agitation, organised riots, burnt schools and perpetrated acts of intolerable rowdism upon Europeans, without distinction. What sympathy can we feel for a class of politicians who desire extinction of the British rule itself! They are like the foolish woodman who was cutting the stem of the tree upon which he was standing. But our community happens to stand upon the tree along with them, and we have, therefore, every right to save us and them in spite of themselves. All thoughtful and peace-loving people have been protesting against the action of Extremists. Lord Minto, one of the soundest statesmen that ever came to India, kept his head cool and conceded utmost constitutional liberty, even to the Extremists. His Excellency was eulogised by Sir Henry Cotton himself. But as a true helmsman he had to interfere when he saw danger and no reasonable person can blame him for adopting extraordinary measures for extraordinary excesses. Having some experience of European countries I am in a position to tell you that no civilised country would have tolerated acts of lowlessness of the kind recently perpetrated in the Punjab longer than the Government of Lord Minto. We may feel sorry for the victims but the necessity of the punishment can hardly be denied by any one."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

That this meeting expresses its abhorrence of organised lawlessness and crime in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and puts on record its entire approval of the far-sighted statesmanship displayed by His Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues in adopting prompt and energetic measures to stamp out the same."

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Nawab Feroze Khan and seconded by Surdar Khan Bahadur Azimuddin Saheb.

AHMADEA SECT MEETING.

Prohibition of Political Agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 11.

A large meeting of the members of the Ahmadea sect was held on the 10th instant under the Presidentship of Khan Sahib Muhammad Ali Khan, a Rais of Maler Kotla. An important exhortation from the founder of the sect, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Chief of Kodian, was read enjoining all Ahmadies throughout India to refrain from joining any political agitation against the Government on the ground of religious principles, which he inculcates.

His announcement mainly dealt with the several blessing, they enjoyed under the British Government and laid great stress especially on religious freedom under the British rule, which he explained was unparalleled by any Government on the face of the earth even including the various Governments of his own co-religionists. Several resolutions were thereupon unanimously passed by the meeting to show that this sect was never prepared to join any political agitations against the Government and that it expressed its great regret at the present political disturbances in the Province.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We hear a great deal about the rights of women in these days, and the decided line taken by that section of the woman-world in England, which demands Parliamentary votes, has of late directed our attention to this subject.

There will always be two schools of opinion as to the proper vocation for women. The followers of one school hold that women's world is the domestic, the home world—kirche, kuche, kinder, as the Germans have it. The followers of the other school maintain that no section of life, even politics and Government, can be wholly complete, unless the masculine and feminine elements meet and blend.

These two schools of opinion will always exist. Arguments for and against the two theories, spring to one's pen without an effort.

The domestic world, it is easy to say, and easy to see, is cramping. Women wholly circumscribed by home interests, become narrow, and also selfish in the bigger sense of the word. Will woman sacrifice the interests of her tiny kingdom, for the good of the State, or encourage public spirit in others, if her outlook is bounded by the restricted horizon of home? Does not this attitude on woman's part retard the growth of civilization? retard the hopes that the world will rise to "something kindlier higher, holier, all for each and each for all?"

Great thinkers say, the advancement of humanity requires that parochial interests should become subservient to the good of the country, that the good of a particular country should become subservient to the good of neighbouring countries, and finally that every country must subordinate its own local interests to the good of humanity all the world over.

Can woman think thus imperially, think of 'Universal Welfare,' if she is restricted to the minute domain, and self-centred interests of home?

Such questions will always be asked. So will such questions as—What will become of the home sacred, if women spend their time shouting in the market-place? Who will rock the cradle while women are at the polling booths? What will become of man's chivalry, if women become independent and self-reliant, even as men are themselves?

Question after question arises in one's mind and far deeper ones than these few questions, taken at random;—for these are but surface questions, the froth and bubble on the edge of a mighty ocean of questions.

But while the theory of woman's rights is debated by philosophers and politicians, close at hand, in the life of every day, she may lay hold of a glorious Charter of Rights and Privileges. A Charter which, if taken advantage of to the uttermost, will make all mankind her debtors.

Lady Dorothy Nevil transcribes for our benefit in her Reminiscences, a poem in which the Rights of women are touchingly and sweetly set forth.

The Rights of Woman, what are they?
The Right to labour, love, and pray;
The Right to weep with those that weep,
The Right to wake when others sleep.

The Right to dry the falling tear,
The Right to quell the rising fear;
The Right to smooth the brow of care
And whisper comfort in despair.

The Right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The Right, when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to that within the veil.

The Right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The Right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the Fatherless!

The Right the little ones to guide,
In simple faith, to him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The Right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flight to heavenly joys.

The Right to live for those we love,
The Right to die, that love to prove;
The Right to brighten earthly homes
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy Rights? Then use them well;
The holy influence none can tell.
If these are thine, why ask for more?
Thou hast *enough* to answer for!

Are these thy Rights? Then murmur not
That woman's mission is thy lot;
Improve the talents God has given;
Life's duties done—thy rest in Heaven!

Surely indeed if women use the 'Rights' enumerated in the poem well and truly, she *need* not 'ask for more.' But if she thus use these glorious 'Rights' will she not have earned the remaining 'Right' to be a citizen of the world? Will she not have proclaimed herself worthy to be entrusted with the shaping of the destinies of mankind?

Dare we not hope, that a race of women may arise, who will, like Queen Victoria of England, add to all the virtues of a perfect wife and mother, the great qualities, and far-seeing wisdom, necessary to those who take a share in public life.

Tennyson in a few words draws a picture of such a woman, when he describes his 'Edith' in 'Locksley Hall.'

"She with all the charm of woman, she with all the breadth of man,
Strong in will and rich in wisdom, Edith yet so lowly sweet,
Woman to her inmost heart, and woman to her tender feet."

K. F. G.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of seats in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Messrs. W. T. Hall and S. W. Edgerly, is notified.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper resigns his appointment in the Indian Civil Service from the 26th ultimo.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, C.S., is posted, temporarily, to the Legislative Department.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter officiates as Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence *vice* Mr. Baruard on leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel. W. J. Bythell, R. E., proceeds on twenty-one months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C. Archer officiates as Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Major P. J. Lumsden, I. M. S. is posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Captain L. J. M. Doss to be Agency Surgeon, Alwar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Milne is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

New forms of Annual Returns are notified for submission by Mine Managers in India to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the District Magistrate.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captains C. S. W. Thomas, H. W. Gardiner, and E. B. Cotter have been granted five years' extension each in the Ordnance Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Lendrum to be Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Indian Marine, and Chief Engineer F. Pickard becomes Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay *vice* Mitchell.

BANDMANN DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justice Chitty, Mr. Stokes applied on behalf of the defendant in the suit Maurice Edward Bandmann *versus* Henry Dallas, that as the plaint did not disclose any cause of action it should be taken off the file and that the plaintiff's letter of the 1st of July, 1905 might be expunged from the plaint as being scandalous and unnecessary for the purpose of the pleadings. After hearing counsel, the Judge granted the application.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD STORY.

Alleged Swindle in Bombay.

EXCITING HUNT THROUGH INDIA.

A MAN OF MANY ALIASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

The Rangoon Police, acting upon a telegram received form the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, have been prosecuting enquiries as to the whereabouts and movements of an American Jew possessing no less than four or five aliases.

The name under which he has arrived in Burma is Bloom. His wife, also an American Jewess, preceded her husband's arrival and took rooms with her child in the Royal Hotel, Merchant Street, where her habits of seclusion excited suspicion.

After sojourning in this hotel she is alleged to have suddenly quitted her rooms and subsequently joined her husband upon his arrival from India.

They then engaged rooms in the Clarendon Boarding House, which is situated in Halpin Road Cantonments. To this place they were traced by police detectives who, however, failed to arrest Bloom who is wanted by several firms in Bombay for having cheated them out of a number of typewriters, silverware and jewellery, the last named of which is valued at Rs. 9,000.

Bloom is evidently a very shrewd and acute individual. At the time the police detectives put in an appearance at Clarendon House, it was the dinner hour, but so well was he posted in their movements that he managed to elude arrest by slipping out through the back door and escaping as the detectives entered the house from the front, leaving his wife and child behind him.

Thinking that he would return the detectives remained in the house and in this suspicion they proved correct as Bloom drove up to the place at a very late hour and was quick to perceive their presence without alighting. He immediately drove away and so is still at large and is known to possess two revolvers one of which he purchased at Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, where he gave an undertaking to have the weapon registered in the office of the Commissioner of Police on the following day.

His wife and child were taken into custody forthwith by the police and were accommodated for the night in the house of the Inspector conducting the inquiries as there were no proper convenient arrangements in the Rangoon Central Jail for housing them there that night.

Her trunks were forced open and a large quantity of silverware and candelebra was found inside them. Since then the police have recovered from Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Bloom, three rings set with emeralds and diamonds, and she is now detained in the Rangoon Central Jail with her child.

THE STORY IN BOMBAY.

When Dr. Fryer visited India in 1673 he wrote of Bombay that it had a population of about sixty thousand. "a mixture of most of the neighbouring countries, mostly rogues and vagabonds." Many of the people have made bold to say that the East rarely if ever changes.

To-day the Bombay Police are awaiting the capture of the man Bloom about whom our Rangoon correspondent has sent us the above message. When he arrives and appears in the dock to answer 16 charges brought against him, there will be a curious story to unfold. "J." Bloom came to India about there months ago and put up at Watson's Annexe with his wife and child. A tall athletic looking man with frank, even engaging manners—the Police describe him as plausible—he quickly became concerned with Mr. Vakil's "Empire Typewriter Agency" and thereby made a remunerative stay in Bombay, for in the short period of his visit he must have made some Rs. 2,000 out of commission and at the same time have had a share in the profits of some ten thousand rupees (which that firm has lost. The story which will be told against him practically dates from April 15 when he went to the shop of Kanjimal Bugwandas about some rings. Previously he had made some smaller purchases for which cash was paid and as the amounts ran into hundreds he had succeeded in establishing confidence in himself. On April 15 he chose two rings for which Rs. 7,000 was asked and took them away on approval. Next day his wife appeared and accusing her husband of stinginess explained that he would not pay the amount. So stingy was he over money matters, she explained, that despite his great wealth he had often, while in South Africa, allowed a few shillings to keep him out of a deal which meant thousands of pounds to him.

Messrs. Bhugwandas thought they might possibly meet him with a slight reduction in price and eventually did so, a single yellow diamond being included in the parcel for which Rs. 6,800 was to be paid.

Bloom then remembered that he had a small account of about Rs. 480 at the shop and gave a cheque from the amount. At the same time he gave a post-dated cheque for Rs. 3,400 payable on April 24 and a promise for the remainder on April 30. The small cheque was presented at Messrs. Cook's and immediately honoured, and an hour or two later the rings were delivered.

This is one instance of what use, the Police say, he made of the ready cash he obtained. How he obtained the money is the basis of several other charges of criminal misappropriation.

As agent for the Empire Typewriter Company's Agency, he had some success. Before the 5th of April he had sold several typewriters for which he was paid cheques amounting to Rs. 900. On that day three cheques formed the sole assets of the account out of which he paid Messrs. Bhagwandas. Other sales produced more money which went to the same account, but, with the exception of the cheque already named, a small sum for a cheque book and a little less than two hundered rupees, hotel expenses, the balance was paid out to "J Talcot" a person seriously suspected of being none other than Bloom himself.

It will also be alleged that many orders were given to the firm to supply machines, orders on which he drew immediate commission, and machines which he annexed himself. These serve to show that the multitude of charges which will be brought will cover a large field.

On April 19 Bloom left the Annexe Hotel in the morning and moved to the Apollo Hotel. In the evening he left there and with seven or eight heavy trunks went to the Victoria Terminus—having given out that he was going to Karachi for a few days. At the Station he made two mistakes. He failed to pay the Gharrywallah—telling him to go to the Byculla Club for money—and he had an argument with a Ticket Inspector resulting in a blow being struck. Nothing, it appears, was further from his mind than a journey to Karachi, for he had tickets for himself and family, for Madras. Passing through the gates of the platform he pushed against an Inspector and the row commenced. As a result he was dragged back and forced to pay freight on the typewriter he was carrying and on the many trunks. Grabbing his receipt he just caught his train, leaving his boxes behind and these were sent on an hour or two later by goods train. To get them back into his possession a stop was made at Wadi—ending in a trip to Hydesabad—and then the journey to Madras was finished.

It will be remembered that his ostentatious cheque was dated April 24, so he had several clear days' start. The Police first heard of the matter on April 26 and quickly found others who complained of being cheated. Messages were sent all over India. Soon word came from Madras that Mr. Toker—the name Bloom assumed, while travelling—had reached Madras. By this time he had left Madras for Gudur and was traced from there to Bezwada, hence he left hurriedly for Howrah.

At Howrah, his wife, a pretty woman of slender build, with pronounced red hair and an American accent, proved his undoing. He announced that they would stay at a certain hotel in Rangoon. And

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS AT ELEPHANTA.

Relics of a Lost City.

SOME NEW DISCOVERIES.

THE path through the jungle, from Mora village to the Elephanta Caves, is strewn with brickbats. They resemble those bricks that the Romans made. They are very flat and very long, quite unlike the bricks that are fashioned to day. On the sea-shore they are to be found also, but here they have been transmogrified by the action of the waters. They are no longer of the slab formation, for their corners have been rounded off into circles and oblongs, and a brick layer would fail to recognise them.

They came undoubtedly from the palaces and pagodas, from the Hill City of Elephanta, from Sorbale, as the town was called, and it has been surmised that they performed their architectural duties from about the third to the tenth century, when they were cast to the ground by an earthquake or a landslip. The latter part of the story has been verified by some recent discoveries.

During the operations at the quarries of Elephanta on behalf of the new docks of Bombay, described in a previous article, archæological remains have been found which support the earthquake theory to its ultimate, logical conclusion, for masses of brick and cut stone, with the odds and ends of broken crockery have been found, in a conglomerate bulk several feet below the surface of the ground, and no force less than that of an earthquake could possibly have created havoc so destructively complete. Where a small cutting has been constructed, for an extension of the railway lines from the jetty to the base of Gharapuri Hill, a way has been made by dynamite and the pick through a massive wall of faced stone, and on the top of this erection and beside it there are the remains of a brick-wall, a combination at once peculiar and instructive, for as no architect, ancient or modern, would have encased huge blocks of masonry with an inferior material it is very evident that the two walls were thrown together by some tremendous internal eruption.

But the brick-wall which has been discovered intact, half-way up the mountain side, is of far more importance from an antiquarian point of view, than the mere medley of fragmentary relics found in immiscible quantities in other parts of the island. It is only nine feet from top to bottom, and only nine feet from one battered end to the other, but there is sufficient of it left to enable an expert to reconstruct a part of its story. A massive buttress protrudes from its base, and in its original state it served probably as a bulwark for some building of importance on the plateau above it.

A skeleton encased in brick work was unearthed the other day at the foot of the hill. The figure was in a sitting position, with the knees turned upwards in the native style, the elbows resting on the knees with the forearms raised, and between the teeth of the skull two copper coins were found. They were minted in the year 1667 and contain the crest of Rajah Chhatrapati of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire.

A fine piece of stone carving has also been found, with a figure in relief presumably that of Shiva. The work is similar to that seen in the famous Caves of Elephanta and it reminds one forcibly of the group in the south wall of the temple depicting the marriage of Shiva and Parvati, the latter effigy being one of the best proportioned and most carefully carved figures in the collection.

Within the precincts of Mora village the head of some strange monster has been brought to light, a monument in stone which has aroused many conjectures as regards its origin. It is thought by some to have been a gargoyle a useful ornament to a palace or a pagoda. One savant regards it however, as being the remains of one of those queer creatures mentioned in 1579 by the Island's historian, John Hughen Van Linschoten, when he declared that Elephanta possessed "both places and cesterns for water, very curiously made, and round about the walls are cut out and formed, the shapes of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, and a thousand other such like wilde and cruel beastes." Another theory is of a less probable nature, for the author avers that the curio is nothing more nor less than the head of the smaller animal found by Anquetil du Perron on the back of the Stone Elephant which changed the name of Gharapuri into that of Elephanta when the Portuguese settled on the land. Anquetil du Perron certainly stated that it (the Elephant) bore "some object on its back but time has rendered it quite unrecognisable." The head recently unearthed is quite unrecognisable too, and it is doubtful whether a Zoographer could be found venturesome enough to attempt a definition. Mr. Erskine described the smaller beast, in 1813, as "a quadruped of equivocal species," and this classification would admirably suit the creature recently discovered.

The pottery found at Elephanta is of various kinds, from the humble chatti of crude workmanship to the glazed wares of a superior order. Chips of those articles of household and of agricultural use which the Kumbar constructs to-day are to be found among the debris, several feet below the surface of the ground, and among the remains of what was once a city of palaces the work of the Kashigar, the artistic potter, is occasionally seen, shattered and disconnected. Pieces similar to the black pottery of Bengal, famous in Sewan and Khulna, are occasionally discovered, and one can trace, among the assortment, fragments indigenous to Bombay, Sind and quarters of the Presidency.

Evidences in plenty have been unearthed, at any rate, to support the contention that Gharapuri really means Giripuri the "Hill city" and that Elephanta, although it has now lost its people and its sacred associations, was once the home of many fine buildings. Further finds may be anticipated with assurance, and the antiquary may even yet find in Gharapuri the lost capital of the Moura and Silhara rulers of the north Konkan. Perhaps, during the excavation a fortunate discovery will confirm DeConto's statement that the caves of Elephanta "are known from the writings of the Hindus to have been the work of a Kanara King called Banasur, who ordered their construction as well of some famous places near them where he resided, of which even in my time there were some marks and many ruins of cut stones and large unburnt bricks. These palaces, or this city, which is said to have been very beautiful, was called 'Surbale, and the hill where the elephant pagoda stands "Simpdeo." It is already apperent that van Linschoten was right when he conjectured that the "Pagodes are still within the land, even till this day, especially where the Kings and Governors are all of that religion, and keepe there courtes and palaces."

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Reorganisation Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

From the 22nd June when Mr. Obrien Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, will retire the new scheme of reorganisation comes into force It is perhaps scarcely correct to call it rearganisation, for it abolishes the existing Railway Mail Service substituting the Sorting Branch of Post-Office to do that work. Under the new scheme four, Circles will be constituted under Inspector Generals These and the officers selected for appointment are :—Western Circle (headquarters Nasik)—H. C. Sheridan, Inspector-General; Eastern Circle (Allahabad)—P.J. Gernan; Southern Circle (Bangalore) —C. J. Hegg; Northern Circle (Umballa)—C. C. Sheridan.

SYMPATHY WITH LALA LAJPAT RAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

A large representative public meeting was held at the Town Hall here, yesterday, which was attended to overflowing. Deshabhakta, to reading a vakil presided. Speeches were delivered by leaders, lawyers, merchants, and teachers, and it was resolved that in sympathy with Lala Lajpat Rai, a respectful but emphatic protest against the arrest and deportation of British subjects without trial. Wires were sent to the Secretary of State, the Premier, and to English and Indian newspapers.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

THE principal event of the past fortnight has been the issue by the Government of India of orders upon the much vexed question of the participation of schoolboys and their teachers in political agitation. Each section of the community will read these orders in a different spirit. The non-official Anglo-Indian may criticise them as likely to be effective or the reverse, and he may think they should have been adopted sooner, but he will sympathise with the object that they have in view. The advanced Hindoo is certain to resent them as an attempt to deprive him of the most active of his agents in the wordy campaign upon which he is engaged. The educated Mahomedan will welcome them, unreservedly, as an indication that something is to be done at last, to reduce the lamentable racial friction that has become so prominent. The people of India as a whole will remain serenely ignorant that anything at all has happened. The originators of the measure can point to the case of Bombay, where orders of a similar nature were issued in 1898 and have resulted in the introduction into Western India of a calmer educational atmosphere than that which blows in the heated lecture halls of Calcutta. That it is undesirable for students to be taken away from their studies to share in political movements is an axiom that needs no demonstration. That the management of educational institutions is the authority to be held responsible in the matter, is also regarded here as self-evident. The question that remains is whether the machinery provided to this end in the already existing Universities Act, which the Government of India have decided to enforce, is likely to be sufficient. This can be ascertained only by the experiment which is now to be made. Whether the present action, which amounts to little more than the putting of the powers already existing into force, be early or late, efficient or inefficient, it seems to have been obviously necessary that it should be tried before resorting to other means for dealing with a deplorable evil which has become of late actively dangerous to the public peace.

The details of the Commands reorganisation scheme which are being worked out at Army Headquarters may not improbably reach you by telegraph before this letter arrived by post. At present, all that is known here is that the Home Government have sanctioned Lord Kitchener's general proposals, which are necessary corollary to the arrangement, sanctioned before Lord Curzon left India, whereby the army of India is being distributed into nine self-contained divisions, instead of being scattered as was previously the case, in small detachments of far less strategic value. The building up of the forces of the country into units capable of resisting foreign aggression, under condition of modern warfare, is a matter in which every inhabitant of India is interested. And the method which Lord Kitchener is pursuing of providing the volunteers as well as the regulars with definite functions in the general scheme, must commend itself to all soldierly minds in the auxiliary forces. The redistribution that is in progress is designed to collect the troops in healthy stations, situated upon the railways, which are now the main lines of communication, so that they can be trained in the formation in which they will take the field, and as far as possible under the men who will command them in time of war. A general programme has been prepared and the troops are being moved into their new localitions as fast as accommodation can be provided to receive them. This necessarily takes time and at the present rate of progress will be completed in 1911. Meanwhile the field and horse artilery are being rearmed with modern guns and transport and equipment are being improved, so that each division may become independent of its fellows and able to move into line when the call to arms comes. The organisation of commands is an essential feature of the scheme, since to have kept up three highly centralised command organisations after the administration had been decentralised into nine divisions, would have used money that could more advantageously be devoted to increasing the efficiency of the troops. This system of saving money upon unproductive arrangements in order to be able to spend it upon what is really needed, is familiar to every well managed business concern in the world, and the simplification in administration effected a year ago when Army Headquarters were first brought into direct relations with the Finance Department, has rendered the application of the principle to the military machine far easier than before. The Army of India is beginning to profit by the same methods of stringent economy combined with active reform which built up the Egyptian forces that conquered the Soudan.

Next to the educational and army questions that have been prominent here during the past fortnight, I may place the question of the bridging of the Ganges in Northern Bengal. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate this matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The committee have evidently done their work with care and knowledge and there appears to be little difference of opinion here as to the desirability of constructing some such bridge as the one they have approved, as soon as ever the very large sum required for the purpose is forthcoming. The only point upon which unanimity is unlikely to be secured has reference to the question of the desirability of denying access to Calcutta to the three thousand miles of metre gauge railway already in existence to the north of the Ganges. These three thousand miles of railway must eventually grow into five thousnd miles, so rich and so densely populated is the enormous tract of country served. It is no doubt quite true that to run the metre gauge with the broad gauge at the Kidderpore docks would be quite impracticable. This admission however does not necessitate the conclusion that access to the port of Calcutta at Chitpore and Garden Reach, where the complication of crowded points stations does not exist, is also impraticable. On the contrary, considering how enormous is the grain traffic of the metre gauge system concerned, and how undesirable is the breaking of bulk, there seems every reason to make provision for eventually bringing the metre gauge into Calcutta, regard being also had to the requirements of the jute traffic which may be better met by the extension only of the broad gauge. Experience in the United States of America has shown that once the loaded wagons of a narrow gauge system are within a short lead of a broad gauge terminus, they can be brought on economically by running them bodily upon low wheeled trucks constructed to ply upon the broader gauge. If the metre gauge be brought to Sealdah, for example, the trucks could be conveyed in this manner to the heart of the docks without altering a yard of the existing rails. The point is one that may well be borne in mind, it being obviously desirable to so shape the arrangements now being settled, that they may not prevent the carriyng out, at some future time, of what will be ultimately demanded in the interests of an important trade.

The frivolous as well as the serious side of the activities that are in progress here claim mention in this letter, for May is always a busy month socially. The Punjab Government offices are to open here this week, Sir Denzil Ibbetson arriving to-day. The whole complement of the station will then be upon this spot and such gaieties as the season boasts will take place. The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have a play in preparation. The races, the levee, the State ball, and the polo tournament will be held as usual. A Military tournament is also being arranged and the volunteers are organising an extensive camp of exercise.

Simla is Simla still for those who are young and gay.

THE STRIKE IN SAVANTVADI.

The Poor in Distress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 12.

The Political Agent having pulled down the pavilion in the bazaar the strike of the shopkeepers continues. The State authorities have opened a shop where only a few articles of food are procurable and sold at exhorbitant prices. The poor, who cannot pay cash are in distress.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 23rd March, amounted to Rs. 26,832, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,959. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March were Rs. 3,03,803, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 14,742.

ESPERANTO LECTURE AT GODHRA.

A PUBLIC lecture was delivered an the 8th instant, at Godhra, under the presidentship of Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., Collector of the Panch Mahals and Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, in the Central Hall of the Telang High School, where a board of welcome was fixed. The meeting was attended by Mr. Bankroft of the M. E. Mission; the Thakore Saheb of Metral, Mr. and Mrs. Kothawala, Messrs. Lallubhai Pranubhai, Chitnis to the Collector, S. B. Rege, Head Clerk to the Collector, Bhaorao Desai, Lallubhai H. and Bhoglal N., B.A., LL.B., local pleaders, Valabhdas J., Kesharlal M., Abdulali, K., Isa Umar Abdul Rahman, Ismalbhai R., and Badrudin Valibhai, Municipal Councillors: Janmahmad H., Deputy Educational Inspector and Tapishanker P., Asst. Dy. Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, Shamsudin Badrudin and Babel Khanji and other leaders of the Bohra Mahomedan and Hindu communities, Masters and Assistant Masters of the Vernacular Schools, Clerks of the Educational and Revenue Departments and the Municipality, pensioners and a large number of students.

The lecturer, in addressing the meeting, said:—Mr. President, Gentlemen and Students—The word Esperanto is derived from the Latin word spero—I hope, a language of hope, i.e., it bids fair to be universally used and hence a would be universal language. The English language is praised for its easy grammar. English is no doubt easier than German or French of the Indian dialects, Gujarati is regarded as the easiest of all. But the easiness of the either pales into insignificance when we come to know how easy I might say ridiculously easy, Esperanto is. I shall try to substantiate the statement made, for which purpose I solicit your attention to the Blackboard. "(a i o) S. T." The three letters at the top of the board are phenomenal viz., a-i-o. You will notice that they are bracketed together and two letters S. & T. stand without the bracket. I call them phenomenal because each taken along with 'S' and 'T' separately put you in possession of half the Esperanto grammar. The same vowels, viz., a-i-and o' taken along with 'S' give you the fundamental tenses, present, past and future. The same letter taken along with 'T' give you passive participles, and if you put 'N' before 'T' you get active participles. 'Amas' means 'loves' 'Amis' means 'loved' 'Amos' means will love, 'Ameta' means being loved, 'Amita' means having been loved, 'Amota' means about to be loved and so on. The personal pronouns are mi, ci, li, singular, and ni, vi, and ili, plurals.

The lecturer then explained how each form of the personal pronouns was found convenient in Esperanto. He then explained the origin and formation of the following words. Dento—tooth, Jenno—Knee, Patro—father, Kato—cat, Pano—bread, The plurals, he said, are formed by adding 'J' pronounced as 'Y'. The great beauty of the language he said is that there are no irregularities in it. In English the general rule is formed by adding 'S' but there are exceptions, counter-exceptions. Some of you will naturally ask how comes it that there are exceptions in all languages and Esperanto is without them. The answer is a simple one. The endings of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are so judiciously chosen that there is no difficulty in adding the plural termination. Such is not the case in other languages e. g. take the word 'box'. If you add 'S' to it you cannot pronounce it without adding 'e' between 'X' and 'S;' similarly take the words 'miss' if you add 'S' to it you cannot possibly pronounce it. In other languages, there are intricate rules for forming feminines from masculines. There is nothing of the kind in Esperanto. By adding 'in' to the root and then the noun termination 'O' you can easily get the feminine e-g kato—katino, patro—patrino.

It has been the ambition of many to create a language which might be made universal. The question is started by some as to why English cannot be made universal. Mr. Carnegie and his committee are trying to reform the English spelling with a view to make it a universal language. There are two insurmountable difficulties in his way. In the first place the English spelling presents such chaotic irregularity that to make the language phonetic, the existing words will have to be so altered as will hardly be recognisable. Secondly, when one national language aspires to be universal, other nations grow jealous. We therefore want a neutral language which can attain the goal. Esperanto being easy in the extreme and regular to perfection promises to be successful.

The lecturer then translated several sentences from Esperanto into English and Gujarati and vice versa. He then explained at length the formation of the possessive case. He also explained how adjectives and adverbs were formed. For the benefit of those who were not well versed in English he gave the substance of his speech in Gujarati. In concluding his speech he said that the District being backward in Education he did not expect to a reap rich harvest from the soil of Panch Mahals but he hoped that Godhra would not grudge its fair quota to Esperantists. Finally he showed his thankfulness to the Collector M. R. C. Brown, who had kindly presided over the meeting notwithstanding various engagements, and at great personal inconvenience.

After the lecturer took his seat, Mr. Lallubhai Hargovindas, a leading pleader of Godhra, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that from what the lecturer spoke and explained on the blackboard, the language seemed to be very easy, and if it became the Universal language it would greatly facilitate intercourse between the different nations. He added that Godhra was much indebted to Mr. Nanjiani for entertaining kind feelings for Godhra with which he has been for a long time connected as Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mhalas and Rewa Kantha, and lately Head Master of the Telang High School. Mr. Lallubhai then proposed a vote of thanks to the President for the trouble which he had so kindly taken. Both the proposals were carried unanimously.

The President expressed himself well pleased with the lecture and recommended Mr. Nanjiani to deliver similar speeches at many other places.

The President, Mr. Bankroft, and Mr. and Mrs. Kothawala were then garlanded and the meeting dispersed.

DR. POLLEN IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 12.

Mr. P. S. V. Fitzerald, C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, passed through here on his way to Nawanagar, halting for a few hours to examine the Treasury.

Dr. Pollen, yesterday, delivered a lecture on Esperanto, under the chairmanship of our able and popular Judicial Assistant, Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S., who introduced the learned Doctor by stating that he was so well known as a retired distinguished Government Officer that in reality he needed no introduction. The cause of Esperanto, the spread of which he had at heart, was of foremost importance in removing international complications arising out of misunderstandings and in removing all difficulties of a diplomatic character. For the peaceful progress of mankind no better medium could be had than the culture and spread of Esperanto; and that they were very fortunate that they had amid themselves the learned Doctor himself, whose exposition from masterly acquisition of the universal language, not from hearsay but from personal knowledge, was entitled to be heard with the highest respect.

Dr. Pollen expressed a sense of appreciation of the manner in which the chairman had introduced him and said that he had struck the keynote when he said that this universal language was meant to remove all international misunderstanding and secure easy intercommunication and easy understanding amongst all classes and shades of peoples. The want of such a universal medium was the principal cause of all wars and bloodshed, because these were due to nothing so much as to misunderstandings which Esperanto aimed at removing. For the last three hundred years people have been thinking of such a universal medium and as many as 70 attempts were made at it. Esperanto, which was invented by Doctor Zamenhof, was several times as easy as any other European or Oriental Language, and it has not only come to stay but to grow. The culture and spread of such a universal language was absolutely necessary for the interchange of ideas in these busy times, and the very fact that there is presented few difficulties, was the strongest recommendation to its being taken up and learnt. After explaining the main features of its grammar, the learned doctor concluded his eloquent discourse.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ESPERANTO IN JETPUR.

THE first annual general meeting of the Kathiawad Esperanto Society was held on the 6th May in the Mahajun Hall, Jetpur.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. There were about 300 persons present including all the elite of Jetpur. Durbarshri Bava Vala of Vadia, a third class jurisdictional Chief of Kathiawad as well as Dr. John Pollen, the President of the British Esperanto Association, graced the meeting by their presence. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting.

Mr. D. W. Parekh, M. A., F. R. E. S., Barrister-at-Law, proposed Durbarshri Vajsur Vala of Hadula to the chair in a neat little speech. He said amongst other things that the Durbarsahib was pre-eminently fotted to take the chair, as very likely he was about the first Chief amongst the numerous Chiefs of Kathiawad to learn Esperanto. He (the speaker) knew, that the Durbarsahib actually corresponded in Esperanto with members of the Society. (Cheers). He further remarked that Dr. Pollen might go to Junagadh, a place of temples and mosques or to Rajkot, a place of Barristers and Vakils or educated Indians but nowhere in Kathiwad could he find as many Indian Esperantists as in Jetpur. The Chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience. He said that Dr. Pollen was so well known on this side of India that it was a mere superfluity to introduce him. His name is a household word in the Western Presidency.

Mr. N. K. Kothari, the Secretary of the Kathiawad Esperanto Society, Jetpur, then read his annual report for the year 1906-07. In the said report the Secretary said that the Society was founded on the 6th of May 1906 at the instance of Professor Vallabhdas W. Parekh who was the first to learn Esperanto in Kathiawad. With reference to this Society Mr. R. T. Faushame, D. S. P., Bhandari, Central Provinces, writes "you have the great honor of being the first Esperanto group which is exclusively Indian." The Society was started with a membership of 8; to-day the number of its members is 16. The Society received 56 letters of inquiry from different parts of India, which were all satisfactorily answered. The Society also published a pamphlet called "the Universal Language Esperanto."

The President then requested Dr. Pollen to address the meeting. Dr. Pollen, who kindly came down in the early morning from Palitana for the specific purpose of addressing the meeting, spoke as follows :—

I hope my speech in Esperanto will interest you, but I am afraid a majority of you will not follow me in that language. Time will come when you will all follow me better in Esperanto than in my own tongue. As I was coming along I asked the meaning of the word "Jetpur." I was told it meant the city of victory. At any rate of this I am perfectly certain that the name of this city will go down to posterity as a premier city in the movement of Esperanto.

I listened with close attention and very deep gratification to the opening speech of Mr. Parekh. I had as well the pleasure of listening to the speech of the Durbar Saheb, the President, and on that speech I congratulated him in whisper, now I take the opportunity of congratulating him aloud. I had the pleasure of listening to the very able and gratifying report telling the story of Esperanto in Kathiawad. The report is so exhaustively drawn up that it has given to me even, information on certain matters relating to Esperanto of which I am supposed to know the most. I note the number of the members in the beginning was 8 and now is 16, that is a very noble performance. If we proceed at that rate for a few years—and I believe that will be—then we will have three or four separate groups only in Jetpur.

It is a foolish idea that you cannot do a thing that has not been done before. In India one now see railway, telegraph, telephone, that were never seen before. If what has never been done before, can never be done, how could we have seen all these things. In some parts of the world people still believe that we cannot travel by railway and you see how stupid is the argument that we cannot do what has never been done. You learn Esperanto as Indians, I as an Englishman, the Japanese, the Russians, the Turks learn Esperanto in their own home, they met together and are able to understand one another. I met in Bombay a Parsi lady who learnt Esperanto by herself. I could understand her and she could understand me. It is a fact that by Esperanto we can make overselves perfectly intelligible. We all speak the language not differently but perfectly intelligible and clearly. It will take years and years to get English as an international language of the world. English is a very difficult language. Whether we can have English as the international language of the world, it would take an awful time. It would take years and years and centuries and centuries. In fact I do not think it will ever be adopted as an international language. It takes six, seven or eight years to learn it. Even then we do not learn it well. I have been learning it all my life; but when I make speeches words do not come to me as they ought to and I make several mistakes and I hope you want notice them. This is not so with Esperanto. Once you learn it and if you speak clearly you cannot make mistakes because you know the sound of the letter one letter one sound whereas in English one letter, 15 sounds in it you never know where accents fall. In Esperanto you exactly know where an accent ought to be put. It should always be on the second last syllable In English the Judge puts accent on one, the members of the Bar on another; it is simply aweful to hear members speak in Parliament. Esperanto is complete, simple easy of expression, regular, and flexible. Then why should we not learn such a language?

I may tell you I have not come here to introduce western productions. I am a Swadeshist Esperanto is Swadeshi. Estasvia, estasmia, estasnia. It is yours it is mine, it is ours. Esperanto is common property, I say it is an eastern production. People say it is all Latin French. Some say it is Greek, I say it is not Zamenhoff belongs to an eastern race. They say roots are western but Dr. Zamenhoff has gone for roots which underlie your language and mine. At one time all of us spoke our language. There was a time when the members of the human race understood one another. Members of the human family spoke a common tongue, and therefore there are common and old roots and they are Sanskrit. He has used such roots in building up his tongue. I do not think we are half grateful for what East has done for us. We are paying a debt of gratitude to the East. Now what can Esperanto do for you. Some will say. "I have to pass the whole of my life in Jetpur." Many of you are young, many of you may attain high positions and then it will be necessary for you to talk to members of different nations, you can talk to every man whom you come across in Esperanto. Just now only English literature is open to you. You can only get at French or German through translation. But Esperanto will open up to you the literature of all nations. I have learnt more of Sanskrits—since I learnt Esperanto, than what I learnt during my 32 years' stay in India. I have read Sanskrit Tales in Esperanto which I never read before and this illustrates the point in hand.

I am not going to talk to you about the structure and grammar of the language. Members of this society know it well. They can tell you how you ought to learn it.

Esperanto is not a language only for the rich. It is a language for the poor, it is poor man's language. It is a language for masses and not only for classes. Poor man's sons can learn it; they can get books for very little. They need no expensive dictionaries. The rest depends on their industry.

I know how self-sacrificing Indian fathers are and I also know the sacrifices they make to teach English to their children. Here you have not to send your children to foreign lands. Teaching of Esperanto to your children will enable them to communicate with every one in the world. You write to a Russian in English and you will never get an answer but write to him in Esperanto and you will get an answer.

Esperantists here are not able to talk well but speaking comes after hearing, you ought to get your ears trained, do not give up heart, you meet one man he speaks a few words in Esperanto and then you meet another and you get used to it. As it is, you have learnt it, I see from your correspondence, as a literary machine and you are able to write to all nations. I have no doubt Esperanto will be adopted as an international language because the invention is perfect. Two things are also necessary (1) connection of civil powers. (2) its adoption in schools. Both of these are coming. I hoisted my flag at Jeddah where flags of 40 ships of different nations were flying. Men on these did not understand one another's language; but they perfectly understand certain signals made by flags. I hoisted my flag in indication of a message to them that there is still a hope for you. You adopt Esperanto and you will be able to understand one another. (Prolonged cheers.)

A vote of thanks was then proposed and passed to Dr. Pollen.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Dissension among the Premiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

A special telegram to the *Statesman*, dated London, May 11, states that it is an open secret that there have been numerous dissensions in the Colonial Conference, which led this week to a rather painful scene between Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Deakin over the latter's one per cent. import duty proposal.

The Premiers also resented General Botha's amazing popularity and criticised his constant support of Government.

INEXPLICABLE INCIDENTS.

CURIOUS as are the phenomena produced by the spiritualistic medium or the professional thought-s reader, it is probable that far more extraordinary things occur in ordinary life if those who have such experience would only relate them. But persons who entirely disbelieve, in occultism are afraid that they will look ridiculous if they soberly describe as having happened within their own knowledge, events that can neither be explained nor explained way. I am very much in that position, but I am so anxious to discover if many other people have had experiences at all like my own, that I have determined to endure the gibe of the scoffer, and describe three incidents which, while in no degree, calculated to shock or alarm, are, I venture to think, sufficiently sigular in themselves to deserve the designation "inexplicable."

I need scarcely add that what I am about to relate will be the sober truth, and nothing but the truth. If it were a matter of inventing phenomena of a mysterious character, I could easily devise something far more startling than the simple yet unaccountable events which befell me.

I will begin with what I regard as the least surprising of these events. It took the form of the complete disappearance from under our very noses, so to speak, of a fairly large and solid piece of decorative furniture.

It was in the spring of the year, and the cleaning operations so unpleasantly associated with that period were in progress in my house. In the basement at the back of the house, and directly communicating only with a small walled-in garden, was a large room used as a day nursery. Returning from the Temple one evening, I found this room just emerged out of chaos into order.

"Do you mind having a cup of tea here?" said my wife, who, with two of the maids, was superintending the operation of hanging pictures; "I want you to mend the frame of one of the hunting scenes."

There were four of these scenes, each about two feet by fifteen inches in size, and strongly framed in the style known as "Oxford." I acquiesced, being addicted to doing odd jobs of that sort. One of the maids brought in the tea, and from that moment until after the final episode was over no one came in or went out of the room. Of this we are positive.

"I'll put the picture with the hammer and nails on this little table ready for you," said my wife. She suited the action to the word, and then went on with the hanging of the other pictures.

When I had drunk my tea I went over to the little table; but the picture was not there.

"Where did you say you had put it?" I asked.

"On the little table with the hammer and nails."

"Well, it's not here now," I said.

"It must be!" affirmed my wife, coming to look herself. But it was not. The hammer and nails were there, but no picture. The maids declared that they had not touched it; and as I have said, no one went out of the room after the picture was placed on the table. Nevertheless, we looked outside, and extended our search to every nook and-cranny of the house; but from that day to this the missing picture has never been seen; and I have not the faintest notion of a suggestion to offer as to the cause or method of its disappearance.

Now for an equally singular case of reappearance.

I always use a fountain pen, which I keep in a case pinned inside my pocket-book. One Sunday morning I sat down at a little Japanese table in the drawing-room for the purpose of writing a letter. The table was of the ordinary lacquered and wicker-work character, and had on it a pair of candlesticks and the usual appliances for writing. In the middle was a blotting-pad, with leather corners. A single half-sheet of blotting-paper lay on the pad. Except for the ordinary stationery-case no papers of any sort were on the table.

I opened my pocket-book—but my pen was not in its usual place. Where did I last use it—for I might have left it there? I searched over all the other writing-tables in the house, but could not find it. I told my wife of the circumstance, and she researched the several writing-tables, ending with the one in the drawing-room. But the missing pen could not be found.

Suddenly I remembered that I had written a letter at the Club the day before; doubtless I had left it there. With a sigh of vexation I seated myself again at the Japanese table, and placed a single sheet of writing-paper on the blotting-pad, with a single sheet of blotting-paper on the writing-paper. Taking up an ordinary pen, I dipped it in the ink and began to write. As I did so my fountain pen slowly appeared from beneath the sheet of blotting-paper as though it were being gently pushed up by an invisible finger. My wife, who was standing by me, uttered an exclamation. I picked up the pen, and we both gazed at it in silent bewilderment.

How can this incident be explained? It was impossible for my wife to have brought it about, for while one of her hands was on my shoulder, the other was holding a book. We are both absolutely certain that the pen was not on the desk a moment before, for we had searched thoroughly, and there was no litter to conceal it. Nor could it possibly have fallen from any pocket, or rolled from the pocket-book, or slipped from my sleeve (apart from the incredibility of its being there), because in such case the manner of its appearance would have suggested, if not indicated, whence it came. The pen just appeared; how, no one has ever made even a plausible explanation.

It will be observed that the above incidents are supported by the evidence only of my wife and myself; and this will perhaps throw doubt upon their credibility. But we have both personally vouched for their absolute accuracy to the Editor of this magazine; and he accepts our assurance that we are telling only what we honestly believe to be the truth.

The last inexplicable incident which I have to describe was testified to by many others besides ourselves. One Christmas my wife was presented with a very beautiful gilt clock. Though small in size, its design is singularly elegant. Modelled upon the lines of a Greek temple, its Corinthian columns support a beautifully chased face, further adorned with intricate floral mouldings, the perfection of the casting of which permitted the use of a magnifying-glass. Above the face is a woman's head, the features finely chiselled, the eyes having indented pupils and a very odd and lifelike expression. Altogether, it is an exquisite specimen of Persian taste trifling with a classic theme. But even these artistic elegances yielded in charm to the sonorous beauty of the gong upon which the hours and half-hours were struck. The rich tones were borne out on the air in surprising volume, and with a far-away palpitating sound that arrested the attention of everyone who heard it. But we never suspected that there was anything uncanny about it. We regarded the timepiece merely as a supreme achievement of the clockmaker's art and craft.

My wife always wound the clock up herself, and on the first occasion of so doing I happened to be in the room, and she said to me:

"Why, this clock has only one hole, so that must wind both the strike and the ordinary works!"

I said that I supposed it did, and though we thought it a little odd, no more was said on the subject. One day, however, as she was in the act of winding, she heard a sharp click as though some part of the mechanism had given way. She remarked upon the fact at the time, and soon after her suspicions that something was wrong were confirmed. When the next hour was reached, the clock did not strike. Evidently something was amiss with the gong.

As the clock bore the name of a well-known City house, we naturally sent it to that very respectable firm to be repaired, intimating where the defect lay and how it had been brought about. In a few days the clock came back with a note stating that it had been regulated and was now going all right. But we were very much annoyed to find that the injury to the gong, whatever its nature, had not been repaired. The clock still would not strike. Accordingly, I wrote to the vendors on the subject. To our unbounded astonishment and indignation we received a reply to the effect that we were in error in supposing that the clock did not strike because of some injury to the mechanism of the gong, the fact being (so they asserted) that the clock had no gong, and consequently never could have struck!"

Now it chanced that on the very day that this intimation reached us the donor of the clock called to see my wife. Of course, the whole story was told to her; and without the least hesitation she declared that one of the chief reasons that had induced her to buy that particular clock was the beautiful tone of its gong. We laughed at the stupidity of the whole business, and by that very evening's post I despatched a peremptory missive to the firm bidding them not to write further nonsense, but to send for the clock again and remedy its only defect—that of not, heretofore, striking the hours and half-hours.

The following evening a representative of theirs called to look at the clock. In reply to my question as to how they had come to make so absurd a mistake, he quite calmly informed me that the mistake did not lie with them but with us; in other words, that he had come to prove that our clock never had and never could have struck.

"But, my good man," I replied somewhat testily, "what is the good of telling us that, when we have actually heard it strike thousands of times?"

"Excuse me, sir," he answered, respectfully but firmly, "but that's impossible. You have no doubt that that is your clock, have you?"

We had no such doubt. How could we have? Did we not know every feature of the clock's face—nay, the very expression of the woman's face that surmounted it?

"Just so, madam," said the man, addressing my wife, as of the two the more amenable to reason, "and I know it too"; and, so saying, he opened the case at the back, and carefully examining the interior, presently discovered and showed to us his initials and the date of its sale scratched on the brass with a pin-point.

"I always do that when I sell a better-class clock," he explained; "and here, if you will look, you will see the date of its return to be regulated."

We did look, and there undoubtedly was the date in question. The man then went on to show us a copy of the entry, noting the purchase of the clock from a Paris house by the London firm.

"We bought this clock from a photograph," he continued, "and this I've brought with me. Here it is! If you will carefully examine it with the clock, I think you will admit that there is no doubt as to their identity."

That the photograph had been taken from our clock was indisputable. Why, even the queer look in the sculptured woman's eyes came out with perfect clearness. I intimated as much to the man.

"Very well, sir," he said, "and now I will take out the works and prove that what I say is true."

This he proceeded to do by unscrewing the back. When the complicated mechanism was fully revealed he showed us that there was no gong; what is more, that there was absolutely no room for one. Then he triumphantly turned to the face of the clock, and, pointing out that there was only one hole for winding, asked if we had ever known a striking clock without two holes.

"Only this one, I am bound to say," my wife admitted, "and I spoke about it the first day I wound it."

The man smiled incredulously.

"There must be two holes." We reiterated, because there must be two springs. No one spring that was ever invented would suffice for the two purposes."

To entirely clinch the matter he produced a letter which he showed us in confidence. It had been written by the makers of our clock in reply to a communication from the London house, and in it was the explicit statement that the clock in question never had a gong, and could not have had one from sheer lack of space. The chain of evidence against us was thus rendered complete.

I rang the bell, and the maid came.

"Do you recollect ever hearing this clock strike?" I asked her.

"Oh, yes, sir," she replied, "I have heard it hundreds of times! When it first came I called cook in to hear it, as it had such a pretty sound."

It was cook's "evening out," so I could not obtain her personal testimony. But I called the children's nurse, and put the same question to her, with the same result. She particularly remembered noticing that this gong had a peculiar, far-away sound.

"A far-away sound!" repeated the man. "Don't you think it is possible that the strike you heard came from another room?

My wife looked at him in such a manner that he hastily added, "Well, all I can say is that the clock never did strike."

"And I am just as positive that I have heard it strike innumerable times as I am that I now see you before me," rejoined my wife.

The mystery remains unsolved. The firm's position seems unassailable. On the other hand, the giver of the clock, my wife, myself, our servants, and more than one neighbour whose evidence tallies with our own, cannot possibly all be the victims of a sheer delusion. Can anyone suggest a reasonable explanation of this episode?—Edward Markwick in the *Grand Magazine*.

MUSSOORIE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Presentation of the Challenge Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSSOORIE, MAY 12.

The final of the M

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

VI.

The incident which has been narrated, and the mode in which the mutiny was quelled by Sir Henry Lawrence, excited the admiration of Lord Canning. It also spurred him on to follow an example so nobly set. The account of the occurrences reached him by electric telegraph. It was not yet known in Calcutta or Barrackpore; but the news would soon be widely spread in a few days. It was most desirable to act before that occurred; in fact, it was essential, that a blow should be struck at once; and upon the 34th, as the most guilty parties, it was resolved that it should fall: the order for the 84th to re-embark for Rangoon was at once rescinded, and they were directed to proceed to Barrackpore on the 5th of May: the wing of the 53rd and two Batteries of Artillery were also ordered there; and a message was despatched the same evening to the Officer Commanding at that station directing him to parade all the troops at the station on the following morning— the 6th of May—to read to them an order by the Governor-General therewith enclosed, and to conclude by paying up and disbanding the whole of the 34th Native Infantry, who had been present in the lines during the outrage of the 29th of March.

On the morning of the 6th of May, accordingly, the troops were paraded, the order was read, and the men were paid up and disbanded. None of those who were on the ground that morning and heard that order read—none who, in Calcutta, read that order at the same moment that they learned the fate of the mutineers—can ever forget the lamentable effect it produced, the universal impression it infused amongst all ranks, that the Government was absolutely afraid to punish. In this order the infamous conduct of the 34th was detailed at full length: their outrage upon their officer, the sullen apathy of the whole regiment on that occasion, their unconcealed sympathy with the murderer, were all dwelt upon in forcible language; but after all the punishment and the retribution for mutiny and connivance at murder, which was simple disbandment, did not fit the crime. Even on the men of the guard, who looked on at the attack with sympathy, and even followed it up by striking the wounded men as they lay on the ground, no severer punishment was inflicted! It was no punishment at all. The Kings of Delhi and Oudh had offered these men a national service and a higher rate of pay, and the road to these was opened to them by their disbandment.

But the Governor-General was not content even with such a demonstration of weakness. Judging him from his written proclamations, he appeared desirous to impress upon the mind of the Native Army that the 34th had been guilty of a very venial offence: for he wound up his order—an order which he desired to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service—by informing the army that if they still refused to trust in their officers and the Government, and still allowed suspicion to take root in their minds and to grow into disaffection, insubordination, and mutiny, their punishment, too, would be "sharp and certain." Sharp and certain as what? As the punishment awarded to the 34th! The Bengal Army proved, by their after-conduct, that they wished for nothing better!

However, the order was read, and the men were disbanded. They neither expressed the least contrition for their offence, nor did they show the smallest regret at leaving their officers and their colours. One incident—slight but significant—will suffice to show their dominant feelings in the matter: they were allowed to keep their Kilmarnock caps, as they had paid for them; but before crossing the river, after having been paid up, many of them were seen to take off their caps, dash them on the ground, and trample them in the mud; they would not carry away with them the smallest reminiscence of their service to the Company.

The 19th and 34th—the only two regiments of the Bengal Army who, up to this moment, had been guilty of overt acts of mutiny—had now been disbanded, and the Government fondly imagined that disaffection had been dismissed with them. Two orders of the Governor-General had distinctly conveyed to the native troops, that the Governor-General had neither the desire, nor the intention, to interfere with their religion or their caste, and it was believed that these orders, coupled with the disbandment of the 19th and 34th, would have the best possible effect.

The men of the 34th had assaulted their officer on the 29th of March, and punishment was meted out to them on the 6th of May: the interval of five weeks was not lost on the men of the Bengal Army. Throughout India every eye had been turned towards Barrackpore to ascertain what fate would befall that regiment which had encouraged a murderous attack on one of its officers. For five weeks they looked and looked in vain. It is true that the murderer himself and one of his sympathisers had been hanged; but less than that the Government could not do, without entirely abdicating its functions; otherwise all was quiet: the regiment had not even been rebuked for its share in the crime. The universal impression consequently prevailed amongst the sepoys that the Government could not do without, and feared to punish them.

That these feelings would not have become modified by listening to the order published by the Governor-General on the disbandment of the 34th, may be imagined from the fact that, when it reached Lucknow, Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the best judges of native character in India, refused to allow it to be read to the native troops, being of opinion that it would hasten rather than repress an outbreak.

At Meerut, disaffection had been more plainly manifested than in any other station in the North-Western Provinces. A rumour had been spread amongst the troops by means, it cannot be doubted, of the agents of the King of Oudh, that the Government had plotted to take away their caste by mixing the pulverised bones of bullocks with the flour sold in the market; that thus the Hindu, partaking inadvertently of the substance of the deified animal, would find himself compelled to embrace Christianity. It was in vain that General Hewitt and the Commanding Officers of regiments attempted to combat these ideas; it was fruitless that they pointed out to the sepoys that, during a century's occupation of India, no interference with caste had ever been tried. Left to themselves, the Hindus might possibly have been pacified by these assurances; but they were urged on by the Mahomedans, who pretended similar fears for their own religion. The disbandment of the 19th did nothing to allay the discontent, whilst the impolitic delay which intervened between the crime of the men of 34th and their punishment served greatly to increase it. During the latter end of April this discontent showed itself in the usual manner: houses were burned down, officers were not saluted as usual, and whispers were heard that a resolution had been arrived at in the lines not to touch a single cartridge.

To such a height were these manifestations carried, that it appeared advisable to bring them to the test. In the presence at the station of two European regiments—the 60th Rifles and the 6th Carabineers—besides two troops of Horse Artillery and a light field battery, General Hewitt had, or thought he had, a sufficient force to repress, on the instant, an act of open mutiny. He was resolved, therefore, that the sepoys should see that he was there to give orders—they to obey them. A parade of the 3rd Cavalry was accordingly ordered for the morning of the 6th May. On the evening of the 5th of May, cartridges—the old cartridges of the kind which they and their fathers had always used—were served out to them. Eighty-five men of the regiment at once stepped out and refused to take them. They were subsequently offered and again indignantly refused. But one course remained to the Brigadier: the men were confined, brought to a court-martial composed of Native officers, and by those Native officers condemned to periods of imprisonment with hard labour varying from six to ten years.

In the meanwhile, impressed by the consequences resulting from Sir Henry Lawrence's rigour and promptitude, the Government had sent instructions by telegraph to the Commands to of the principal stations in India, directing that sentences pronounced on the mutineers, whatever might be their nature, should be carried out at once and that no delay should be caused by a reference to army head-quarters. General Hewitt, therefore, prepared to carry out the sentences pronounced on the mutineers of the 3rd Cavalry at the earliest possible moment. The condemned mutineers were placed under an European guard, composed of two companies of the 60th Rifles and twenty-five men of the Carabineers, and a general parade was ordered for the morning of the 9th. At daybreak on that morning, all the troops in the station, except the various regimental guards, who were left at their posts, paraded on the 60th Rifle parade-ground—the Carabineers, the 60th Rifles, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 11th and 20th Regiments of Native Infantry, a light field battery, and a troop, of Horse Artillery. The Carabineers and the Rifles were then ordered to load and be ready and the Horse Artillery the same. This done, the mutineers were marched on to the ground, the European troops and Artillery guns being so placed that the least movement of disaffection or insurrection would have been followed by instant slaughter. The mutineers were in uniform when marched on to the ground; they were then stripped of their clothes and accoutrements, and the armourer's and smith's departments of the Horse Artillery being in readiness, every man was ironed and shackled for ten years' imprisonment on the hard roads, with the exception of five, whose period of bondage was only six years. These unfortunate wretches looked miserably crestfallen and depressed, and many of them, putting up their hands, appealed to the General for mercy, which of course, was not vouchsafed, and the work went steadily on until all had been heavily ironed. The 3rd Cavalry looked very much humbled, mounted, with their swords drawn and sloped, silent spectators of the doom of their comrades. When the ironing had been completed, the prisoners reproached their comrades for allowing the punishment to be carried out. It is now evident that an understanding existed between the culprits and the Native soldiery, both infantry and cavalry, at Meerut—that these latter had sworn not to allow the sentence to be carried into effect. The sight, however, of the loaded guns and the two European regiments was sufficient to chill their ardour; at all events, the prisoners were moved away, and they made no sign.

Had it been deemed advisable still to keep the prisoners under an European guard, the Natives might have been overawed, and all yet have gone well: but apparently the necessity for such a deviation from the usual course of procedure did not suggest itself to the authorities, and the mutineers were made over manacled to the civil authorities. By these they were lodged in the jail—a building some two miles distant from the Cantonment, and guarded entirely by native burkundazes or peons.

Meanwhile, the Native troops returned to their lines, furious with pent-up indignation. There can be no doubt that on that afternoon they matured their plans for a rise: messengers were despatched to Delhi to inform the regiments there of the projected move and to warn them to be ready to receive them on the 11th or 12th of May. They resolved to rise on the evening of the following day (Sunday), whilst the Europeans were in Church, to release their imprisoned comrades, fire the station, and to slaughter every man, woman, and child pertaining to the Christian community. The originators of this plan were the men of the 3rd Cavalry; but they found the men of the 20th Regiment as eager as themselves to join in any insurrection. Not so, however, with the 11th Native Infantry, which regiment had not recently arrived in the station; and whether sufficient opportunity had not been afforded for corrupting them, or for some other unexplained reason, they hung back and expressed a decided disinclination to join in any attack on their officers. They did not, however, betray the secret.

All this time the authorities were unsuspicious: the havildars made their morning reports to their officers, the men of the European regiment attended morning service as usual, and there was no sign of the coming storm. The day passed away as Sundays generally pass in India, and not even the Sergeants who live in the native lines had noticed anything to call for report or even for remark. Evening church-time was approaching: the 60th Rifles were turning out with their side arms to proceed thither; officers, too, were dressing either for church or for an evening ride. Suddenly the alarm of fire was given, and there was loud shouting, as if the sepoys were turning out to quench the flame. But, then, the volleys of musketry which followed one another, the discordant yells, the clattering of cavalry in quick succession, the bugle sounding the alarm, all heralded the fact that the Native Army had revolted!

PROSECUTION OF MR. SAVAGE.

The Naraingunj Jute Fire Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNJ, MAY 10.

Thirteen witnesses were examined to-day in the Naraingunj jute fire case, the most important of them being Mr. Alexander, who, at the request of the Bank of Bengal, made an inspection of the stock of Messrs. James Arbuthnot and Co. He said that he found the stock of jute very much short after the fire.

Mr. Mitchell, Jute Merchant, of Naraingunj, said that at the request of Messrs Thomas and Co., he made an inspection of the jute at the premises of Mr. Savage and he did not find any jute of the mark regarding which transactions were being carried on by the Agents of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., at Calcutta. He also found the stock miserably short of what was given out.

A few other witnesses were also examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNJ, MAY 11.

The most important witness examined to-day in the case against Mr. Savage was Mr. Baxter, an Assistant in Messrs. George Henderson and Company, who said that he went to Sonakunda on the 19th with Mr. Ellis and found a quantity of jute burning still. The accused told him that all the books were burnt and that no record was in the Calcutta office.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Manager of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, said that he bought 4,000 bales of jute from Messrs. J. Arbuthnot and Company through their Calcutta Agent. The goods were insured. Mr. Mackenzie called on the 19th and produced an unpaid premium bill for Rs. 650 upon their 4 000 bales, issued by the London and Lancashire and Glasgow Insurance Companies. Mr. Mackenzie told the witness that Mr. Savage was unable to pay the bill, his cash box having been rifled. Witness gave a cheque to pay the bill on the 30th of March. Witness made a claim of Rs. 1,28,000 upon the London and Lancashire and Glasgow Insurance Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNJ, MAY 12.

Mr. Gall, Jute Expert, gave a detailed account of the calculations he had made on assessing the Sonakunda fire. He thought that 7,560 bales could not be burnt by a fire which could be controlled within two and a half hours. He did not think the fire was a larger one. 23,000 maunds of loose jute could on no account be burnt within half an hour as was reported by Mr. Savage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	8	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	6	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	27	27	108
Total plague deaths to date	140,645		
Same date last year	107	97	245

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	9	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	3
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	17
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	36	34	111
Same date last year	96	87	243

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	350	....	750
Or per mile of Railway	23	20	....	43
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	4,816	5,985	47	10,848
Total for 15 weeks	5,216	6,335	47	11,598
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	322	334	5	831
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	19	....	49
Total to corresponding date do.	7,907	5,296	93	13,296
Decrease for the week				Rs. 101
" to date				" 1,698
Increase for the week				Rs. 31,083
" to date				" 3,79,791

GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

Suggestions by the Bombay and Karachi Chambers.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Government of India have addressed the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce upon the more extensive circulation and use of gold coins in India. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce proposed a more extensive circulation of gold and the holding of future accretions to the Gold Standard Reserve in the form of liquid gold in India. In reply to the first, the Government point out that a definite attempt to stimulate the circulation of gold was made in 1900-01, Treasuries and Post Office Presidency Banks co-operating, and it was estimated that fort he time being 1 1/4 millions sterling were thus put into the hands of the public, but no evidence of the popularity of gold thereby increased. On the contrary, the great bulk of these issues came back into the banks, and Government were fully convinced that official attempts to force the currency will do more harm than good. Gold is now working into the circulation on its own merits. Thus, during the last quarter of the calendar year, 1906, two Presidency Banks, one of the chief Exchange Banks, and an important Mofussil Bank paid 230,750 half-sovereigns over the counter at their head offices and branches, while during the same quarter the Telegraph Offices throughout India received 7,037 sovereigns and 303 half-sovereigns from the public. The head and larger Post Offices throughout India received 284,233 sovereigns from the public; and the total receipts and issues on Railways for the same period amounted to 2,03,181 sovereigns and 2,897 half-sovereigns.

As regards the suggestion that further additions to the Gold Standard Reserve should be held in liquid form in India instead of being invested in gold securities, the Government were unable to appreciate the advantages which would follow the adoption of the change. The object of holding liquid gold in India is generally described as being the maintenance of public confidence in the stability of exchange. It is also argued, and apparently this is the view of your Committee, that an emergency which might call for the use of the Gold Reserve would probably have had the previous effect of seriously depreciating the market for gold securities, so that the reserve could not be brought into action without serious loss on sale of its investments. Against the second of these hypothetical considerations, it is necessary to set the fact that the large holding in liquid gold would mean serious permanent retardation of the growth of the reserve, interest on investments being at present a material factor in its growth. If there were any certainty that the fall in exchange would be simultaneous with a marked depreciation in the value of gold securities in England, there might be justification for accepting a permanent loss of interest. There is no necessity at present, however, to prepare for such a combination of circumstances and there is no reason to assume that the employment of the Gold Reserve would necessarily involve a large and sudden realisation of its securities. The accumulation of gold in England is intended to enable the Secretary of State to meet obligations when exchange falls so seriously that it would be inadvisable for him to replenish his treasury solely by the ordinary process of selling Council Drafts on India.

It is inconceivable that the sale of Council Drafts could suddenly and totally cease for any appreciable period. Their restriction would ordinarily tend to strengthen exchange, and assistance to be taken from Gold Reserve would be gradual and foreseen.

The further suggestion that the uninvested portion of the Reserve should be held in India does not in any way commend itself to Government. The true line of defence, from a purely monetary point of view, against a fall in exchange, is the strength of Government's gold position in England, and to dissipate its gold reserves would make for weakness. Even if gold is ever required, as some writers consider probable, to drain off a redundancy of rupees, it would be taken for the purpose of export, and the offer by Government of Bills on London would be at least as effective in such an emergency as the offer of gold in India.

At present the Paper Currency Reserve holds in India a supply of sovereigns which varies normally between 3½ and 5 millions sterling. This, together with a smaller floating stock in the treasuries, is found in practice to be sufficient to meet the public demand for gold for circulation, and as explained the whole reserves in England form, in the opinion of Government, the best practical guarantee for the permanence of gold standard.

Regarding the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Government refer that body to the above letter in connection with their suggestions relating to the Gold Standard, and then pass on to the suggestions. As to minting a distinctive gold coin, it is pointed out that the question has already been fully considered; that unanimity as to the need for it and its advantages seem to Government to be problematical; that the sovereign is already making its way into popularity; and that a new coin would have to make a fresh start in winning the confidence of the public, while it is desirable that legal tender in gold should be the same in India as in Great Britain. While if, as might easily happen, circumstances made it necessary for India to export gold on a large scale, a distinctively Indian coin could only be exported as bullion to be melted down and minted into sovereigns in England, and the wastefulness of such proceeding would be manifest. The Government of India, therefore, are enable to accept the view that a special local coinage would further the circulation of gold in India. They consider that it would be unwise at present to interfere with the natural development of the demand for the sovereign, which has already made some progress as a circulating medium in the country.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 27th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 27th April 07—				
G I P Ry Section	2,96,513	8,66,760	15 958	11,81,231
I M S system	74,729	2,08,745	5,756	2,89,230
A D C Ry	12,293	24,465	72	36,830
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	2,851	....	2,851
Total	3,83,533	11,02,821	21,776	15,10,132
Actuals for corresponding week ending 28th April '06—				
G I P. Section	2,74,903	8,55,396	21,439	11,51,738
I M S system	64,402	1,82,736	8,932	2,72,070
A D C Ry	12,671	16,038	72	28,781
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total	3,71,976	10,54,170	26,913	14,53,089
Increase (G I P. Ry.)	+ 23,610	+ 11,346	— 5,501	+ 29,473
Increase (I M S)	— 9,673	+ 28,009	+ 374	+ 18,710
Increase (A D C Ry)	— 378	+ 8,427	10	+ 8,039
Decrease (Baran-Kotah Ry)	....	+ 2,851	....	+ 2,851

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 804·15 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,58,000	3,50,000	4,000	4,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	694	3	960
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	23,09,213	46,01,847	65,825	59,86,122
Total for 15 weeks	24,67,213	50,41,847	69,825	64,65,122
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,529	3,04,467	1,646	4,47,912
Per mile of Ry. do.	279	604	3	888
Total to corresponding date do.	23,25,842	47,33,007	43,780	61,55,331

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th May 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 4th May 1907 by Council Bills	£ 2,979,806
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 5th May 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 15,120,194

THE AGONY OF LEARNING GOLF.

"The True Ecstasy of Torment."

Mr. James Douglas writes as follows in *M. A. P.*:—

The other day Mr. Balfour declared that golf is not a game for old gentlemen. "It is," he said, "a game for young people, and unless you begin it when young you will never enjoy the full glory of it when you are old." I used to be a golfophobe. I despised golf. I sneered at my golfophil friends. To me golf and senility were synonymous. But last summer a young Irishman converted me. His exuberant eulogy of the game excited my curiosity and I bought a bagful of strange weapons with strange names. Instantly the devil of golf entered into my soul and took possession of me. No longer was I master of myself. The things which formerly engrossed me became vain and flat. For nearly a year I have grieved over my wasted youth. The past is past, but I bitterly repent the hours squandered on idle work and unprofitable play. The bails of golf is suffering, and the young golfer suffers less than the mature golfer. Youth plays the game with levity, but manhood plays it with the passionate solemnity of a minor prophet. The fun of golf is due to the torture of mental conflict with perverse matter. Youth misses the awful joy of misdirected toil. It learns golf too easily to taste the true ecstasy of torment. The man who has achieved success in other forms of activity such as trade, politics, painting, literature or football, finds to his horror when he faces the tee-box that all his knowledge is a vain thing. For he who would conquer the imp of golf must become a little child. He must abase his pride in the duet. He must expose his folly to the world. He must make a public laughing-stock of his grey hairs. Many men delight in golf who know that they are living monuments of incapacity. Indeed, the worse you play the game, the more you enjoy it.

WHERE EVERYTHING IS WRONG.

The agony of golf is largely due to the fact that in it all the natural and spiritual laws are suspended. You may do everything right and yet everything is wrong. Here the effect does not follow the cause. The strong will and the strong sinew are equally useless. Courage is valueless and determination vain. Perseverance only deepens your misery and fortitude but unfitted for the business of life. It is not helpful to grip your club as you grip other things. You must learn to twist your finger-joints into a horribly unnatural series of knots. You must grasp the weapon with your fingers and thumbs and not with the palms of your hands. As you labour you cultivate a crop of corns and blisters. But although your skin comes off you don't get on. If you clutch your club tightly you are told that your grip is too tight. If you clutch it loosely it is too loose. In other avocations men are right-handed. In golf you must be left-handed. For mournful months you struggle desperately to weaken the claps of your right and strengthen the clasp of your left. By virtue of some accursed perversity you must always do in golf exactly the opposite of what you want to do.

For instance, your infuriated heart longs to hit the ball. But that is forbidden. You must not hit it. You must strive to forget its existence. How can human nature compass that miracle? As to the abominable rapture of the upward swing, I am sure that in no circle of Dante's Inferno was there any torture so fiendish. You must stand like a stone image and compel your body to twist in some sections and to remain motionless in others. It is too much. How can a man keep his feet and his head fixed while his knees bend in and his backbone revolves and his elbows and shoulders swing round? It is melancholy to watch a fat gentleman who is old enough to know better desperately struggling to perform these ludicrous evolution. Perhaps after ten years of ceaseless experiment he discovers that by aiming carefully in one direction he is able to propel the ball in another. Then he is happy for he has discovered the secret of golf.

AN OYSTER STYMIE.

Of other vices men have the grace to be ashamed but the golfer is a shameless voluptuary. He is the most abandoned of all criminals. Take my own case. There is nothing which I would not sacrifice to my dark passion. The ceiling of my study is low, but that did not deter me from practising the art of swinging in it. The toe of my club gashed the plaster and laid bare the laths. Did I relent or refrain? No. I swung and swung until I saw the sky through the roof, and the house began to tumble about my ears. Cowed by the imprecations and moved by the entreaties of my fellow-creatures, I desisted for a while but soon the devouring demon drove me into fresh iniquities. I swung my driver in my bedroom. For a while all went well. Then suddenly I heard a crash of shattered glass, and, looking guiltily over my left shoulder, I beheld the ruins of an electrolier. Even this disaster did not arrest my fell mania. Still I went on swinging and now my home is in ruins. I can no longer eat my meals with simple dignity. I drive with my knife and fork, and play mashie shots with my spoon. You should see me lofting a brussels sprout out of the rough, or lying a pea or a tomato dead, or negotiating an oyster stymie.

Sometimes when I shake a friend's hand he winces and turns pale. I apologise, explaining that I had inadvertently used the overlapping grip. I notice that my fingers are assuming bizarre shapes. My gloves are all too small. My feet have also expanded, and I am becoming hen-toed and lark-heeled. In fits of abstraction, I find myself pivoting on my toe and gazing vacantly into the distance like a pointer. For it is an immutable rule in golf that, after you have struck the ball, you must freeze into a peering posture. The best golfers are those who can peer longest.

ANANIAS A GOLFER.

It is generally believed that Ananias was an angler. I do not believe it. He was a golfer. No other game places so severe a strain on the moral nature. An incompetent angler is a conscious liar. An incompetent golfer is an unconscious liar. In the early agonies of golf two and three make four. It is too much to ask the most upright man to count accurately the blows he deals at a ball in a bunker. Before we idolise George Washington, we ought to reflect that he never played golf. After three blind swipes in a bunker, you feel that man was not made for arithmetic but that arithmetic was made for man. How can you count when you cannot see? How can you add up when you are a runaway windmill in a sandstorm?

EYES ON WIRES.

Another severe trial to the broken but sanguine heart is the inadequate reward meted out by golf to industry. Golf is emphatically not an infinite capacity for taking pains. In all other brands of suffering severe effort produces some visible result. In golf the carefully arduous toiler is beaten with many stripes. You stand before your ball like a priest of Baal. You gaze at it with solemn adoration. You try to remember the ten thousand commandments of golf. You procrastinate in the anguish of indecision. Years seem to pass before you venture to push your club slowly and painfully through the air. Your eyes are projected towards the fateful blade of grass behind the ball until you feel that they are dangling at the end of wires. Then all is over. The ball rolls feebly through the grass, scattering the raindrops in a spray of humiliation. You have done everything right, and yet everything is wrong. At that moment you taste the bitterness of death. Black fury curdles in your soul. That is golf. But would you exchange your deep despair for any other joy? No. You hug your torment. Once a golfer, always a golfer. I used to wonder what Keats meant when he wrote "La Belle Dame Sans Merci." I know now. She was the siren of golf.

O what can ail thee, knight-at-arms,
Alone, and paley loitering?

What ailed him? He was learning golf. Why did he shut her "wild, wild eyes with kisses four"? Because four was "bogey."

I saw pale kings and princes too
Pale warriors, death-pale were they all;
They cried, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci
Hath thee in thrall!"

But although their lips gaped wide with horrid warning, he did not heed for death alone delivers the golfer from his devoid. And when he dies he does not gasp *Adsum*. In solemn and sonorous tones he calls "Fore!"

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd March, amounted to Rs. 2,107, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 33. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March, were Rs. 23,248, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 2,970.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

BY THE WAY.

DEFICIT AND SURPLUS.

The late Lord Ritchie, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had the happy experience of facing his fellows with a surplus of ten millions, twice as much as that with which Gladstone began his career at the Exchequer. It was the deficit of 1841 which established Peel's reputation as a humorist. "Great as is my commiseration, I cannot help you," he said. "I view with unaffected sympathy the position of the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has been remarked that a good man struggling with adversity is a sight worthy the gods. And certainly the right honourable gentleman, both with respect to the goodness of the man and the extent of his adversity, presents at the present moment that spectacle. Can there be a more lamentable picture than that of a Chancellor of the Exchequer seated on an empty chest, by the pool of bottomless deficiency, fishing for a Budget? I won't bite: the right hon. gentleman shall return home with his pannier as empty as his chest." Sir William Harcourt was in as parlous case when he first took the Budget in hand, but there was no Peel in the House to make classic fun of his misfortune.

THE HUMOUR OF FINANCE.

If, as was said, it would have been a treat to hear the late Lord Coleridge read even a page of Bradshaw, so it was a delight to hear Gladstone deliver his Budget speech. Beauty of vice not less than the charm and interest with which he invested his story appealed to the House. Lord Goschen, with his husky voice, could claim no such advantage, and, great as were his financial achievements, he was far less attractive in his Budget speech than some of his predecessors. Peel's voice helped him, but not to the extent which that of his son helped. Disraeli said that with his voice the Premier's son ought to be able to do anything; Gladstone said it was one of the two perfect things he had known. Failing quality of voice, members welcome a joke to enliven a Budget speech. Not all which are made come to the ear of the House. When Gladstone introduced his Budget repealing the paper duties, there was a counter-proposal to repeal the tea duties. Lord Derby wrote to Palmerston, "Is it to be tea and turn out?" "No; paper and stationary," was the ready answer which the other scribbled back.

MILITANT HOSPITALITY.

The stories which are being told as to the relations between the lawyers engaged on behalf of Thaw make it strange that social visits should be exchanged between the rivals and the relatives of the accused. Perhaps we may expect some such sequel as attended a series of dinners attended by a lawyer at the invitation of his client pending a suit in an English court. The lawyer coolly charged his man six-and-eight for each dining visit that he had paid. Thereupon the layman sent in a contra account for his hospitality, brought an action to enforce it, and recovered the amount. Not to be outdone, the man of law got the other prosecuted for selling wines without a licence. The layman, unable to combat the charge, yielded and paid the penalty, of which a large proportion went to his lawyer as informer

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

It is clear to the minds of the unprejudiced that the "cures" said to have been effected recently at certain saints' tombs by the touching of holy relics and what not are cures only in the mind of the devotional believer. Faith in the doctor or the remedy is half the battle. Unfortunately, a lively apprehension kills as well as cures. More often, without going quite to the extent of killing, it will cause serious injury to the victim. A strange case of this sort occurred in the experience of Sir Joseph Fayrer. When he was with his ship in the Bahamas he landed on an island, left the boat on shore, and went off inland exploring. Presently, to his dismay he saw the boat drifting out to sea. He rushed down to water's edge, divested himself of all but some cotton under-clothing, and plunged in. As he swam something appeared to seize his leg, and he remembered in an instant that the sea swarmed with sharks. He nearly sank with horror, fully persuaded that his leg was gone. Mastering his fear, he swam on to the boat. Then he found that his alarm proceeded from the fact that a tape with which his underclothing was tied below the knee had come unfastened. The supposed shark-bite was only a wet tape winding and unwinding about his leg.

ILLUSTRIOUS SLAVES.

While it may be regretted that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is unable to adopt Mr. Deakin's suggestion that the new secretarial staff to be appointed for the future Imperial Conferences should be under the personal direction of the Premier of the Motherland, all great authorities are on his side in declining this new responsibility. Not one man alone, but all men who have held great office in this country declare that the strain of public life is almost beyond endurance. Lord Rosebery thinks that it would be impossible for any Prime Minister in this generation to discharge the duties of his post with the same thoroughness or in the same spirit as Peel, for the reason that the burdens of Empire and of the office have so enormously grown. Peel's task as Premier was lighter than that of his successors, yet he was oppressed with its heavy burdens in his day. More than once it flashed upon him that the brain of men holding the office which he filled had given way under the strain, and he declared that had not his nose bled every night while he was Premier, he, too, must have gone under. The Prime Minister is the hardest worked slave in the land.

A PREMIER'S LAMENT.

Held up as a pattern Premier, Peel felt that he fell far short of perfection. "It is impossible," he said, "for one man properly to discharge the duties of the office, to read all that he ought, including the whole foreign correspondence; to keep up constant communication with the Crown; to see all whom he ought to see; to superintend the grant of honours and the disposal of civil and ecclesiastical patronage; to write with his own hand to every person of note who chooses to write to him; to be prepared for every debate, including the most trumpery concerns," all this, and then endure the long sittings on the House. It was a position of tremendous difficulty, a problem which had to be solved in one way or another. "The failure of the mind is the usual way, as we know from sad experience, be mournfully notes. The work is harder now, so hard, indeed, that the Prime Minister has had strenuously to fight against the human desire of members for a dinner interval. Mr. Balfour had to undergo a long rest cure when he laid down the reins of office.

DEFYING SLEEP.

When Robert Lowe was Chancellor of the Exchequer he laid down ninety feet of asphalt, and got himself a pair of roller skates. That was his method of mastering a liver and the fatigues of office. Earl Spencer, when in Ireland, during the darkest days of his office, found riding fast and far the one thing to relieve his spirits of gloom. Gladstone cut down trees and translated the classics; Lord Randolph Churchill went racing; Sir William Harcourt bought a hunter and never used it. Palmerston fought his battle against weariness in the very workshop itself. The late Sir James Paget found him at work, standing at a high desk, and told him that he really must take more rest. Pam answered that it was impossible; that it had now become his habit to work while standing. Formerly he had been so overworked that he used to fall asleep while sitting, writing at this table. To conquer this weakness he took to standing, "For," he said, "if I fall down that wakes me."

STRENUOUS FOREIGNERS.

The breakdown of Mr. Chamberlain's health was the outcome of the heavy pressure to which he had long submitted himself. For years he went without a holiday, then, having had a brief respite, he threw himself into the excitement of the election contest with all the vigour of a man of thirty. Prince Bulow collapsed last year under his burdensome labours. His case is really worse than that of a British Minister. The Kaiser alone would try the nerves of any man; the work of the Chancellorship is heavy and exacting; the Court and social engagements are enough for half a dozen men, while the mere getting into and out of uniform so many times per week would wear out the patience of a Job. Worse still is the lot of the Russian Premier. Added to the anxieties of his office is the danger which he daily runs from those who seek his life. I have no doubt that attempts will be made to take my life," said M. Stolypin upon accepting office, "but I hope order will be restored and stability established in Russia before they are successful." The first attempt was almost "successful"; his task remains yet incomplete.

THE UNEASY WOOLSACK.

Our own Chancellor has no Court vexations to trouble him, no military uniforms to be continually donning, but he has a desperately hard life of it. Conditions have not changed since Herschell's day and he left us a moving picture of his life upon the Woolsack. Morning, noon, and night he toiled. Secretaries, and very often deputations, waited upon him while he ate his lunch and secretaries were still

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

There were two games played on Saturday in connection with the above tournament, both of which resulted in the victory of a Military team. A very fair number of spectators turned out, mainly for the game on the enclosed ground between the R.G.A., Colaba, and Friend's Union A. This was a quiet and good game, won by a margin of three goals in favour of the R.G.A., and just about represented the merits of the teams. Weight told considerably in favour of the winners who usually came out of a tussel in possession of the ball. On one or two occasions the native lads perhaps had bad luck in scoring after good runs down the field, but were invariably hustled out of it with Jones playing well in goal. Their defence was plucky, Spencer especially playing well at back, and Urendranath in goal saving some hard drives, some with his body. Of the R. G. A. the halves, and backs played a hard game hitting well, and Cummings and Reynolds showed up well at forward, but the pick of players on the field was bombadier Machin at centre. He put in some brilliant runs and scored all three goals and might have put in more but for missing a few back-handers when right up to the net. The game started well up to time. Very open play opened in mid-field, the R. G. A. hitting hard and following up till Byrne hit across to Machin who put in a pretty run and a hard shot which went home. From the bully the Union came up on the left, Pinto centering well; V. Kothare missed, but Vijayakar sent in a shot that went across just missing the left post. Following this, they twice nearly scored and then C. Pinto sent one in that hit the right side of the net. From now, however, the R. G. A. came up and, assisted by a free against Spencer for Sticks, forced a penalty corner which Irani cleared well. Cummings next got away well, but Irani pulled him up, and a long hit unexpectedly hit the upright coming into play again, Urendranath clearing after two one-handed hits and a moment later Reynolds hit the post from a shot outside the circle. The Union next broke away, but Jones running out several yards, cleared and Reynolds got away. His shot was kicked out but Machin got on with a clear goal and made no mistake. Soon after the bully, Byrne centered nicely but Cummings sent to the right from a nice position and then Machin again shot, the custodian saving well, and then stopped one from Cummings with his body, eventually clearing after a hot tussle. From this Pinto came away, Kothare taking on, Jones was forced to concede a corner. From a long hit Machin got well down and Cummings had a shot which was saved, to be followed by a hard smack from Reynolds, going to the right, and half time was called, the R. G. A. leading by two goals to nil.

Immediately on resuming, the R. G. A. came down and Machin got into the circle. The goalkeeper missed clearing and Machin had a regular scrimmage with about four of the opposition, but eventually got through with the third goal. He got down again and sent in a hard one which was well saved and hit away, and they got well up on the right. Lard hit hard into the circle and it came into play off the right upright. C. Pinto had a clear goal, but in taking time to place the ball, lost his chance. The ball now changed ends past and Machin just missed a back-handed which would have scored. Play continued slow till Reynolds sent in a shot that went off Urendranath to a corner from which Cummings twice nearly scored, and yet another corner did no good. Kothare next started a nice combined move which Bett just stopped in time and C. Pinto next put in a run on the left and McDougall giving carried saw the Union press till Warman cleared. They came back again and B. Kothare gave to V. G. who sent in a hard one which Jones stopped. Machin cleared right down and from a corner a good shot by Reynolds was well saved and Machin missed a very easy chance after a nice run. Some up and down play followed for the score to remain unchanged as follows:—

R G A ..... 3 goals
Friend's Union A..... Nil

The teams were:—

R. G. A.		FRIEND'S UNION "A"
Jones	Goal.	Urendranath
Clarke, Slater	Backs.	Irani, Spencer
Donby, Bett, Mc Dougall	Halves.	Lard, Sangiri, Corlas
Byrne, Sergt Reynolds, Bombr. Machin, Cummings, Warman	Forwards.	Vijayakar, Pinto C, Kothare V G, Kothare B, Pinto

Referees:—Capt. Hinde and Mr. Robertson.

LINCOLNS VS. ALBERT CLUB.

The above teams met on the 113th ground and the game was a somewhat one-sided one after the opening exchanges in favour of the Lincolns. But for the remarkle display of the native custodian and the pluck of the backs, the score would have been far bigger, as the Regimental team fairly hemmed them in during the closing stages with only occasional relief.

Owing to the late arrival of the Albert Club team, the game did not commence till 5-45, with some open play. For the first quarter of an hour play was of a most level description, the ball travelling from end to end. Shortly after six, however, the Lincolns' forwards got down *en masse* and notched the first goal.

On resuming they immediately got down again and after four minutes' play the Lincolns added another. They continued to press after this, till the Albertians came away and looked like scoring, but could never get a clear shot and were driven back. Close on half time the Lincolns came up again and met with success, leading when the whistle went by 3 goals to nil.

The second half was almost all in favour of the Lincolns who rarely let the ball out of the opposing '25.' It was now that the native custodian gave such a remarkable exhibition, kicking and hitting out time and again when it seemed he was hopelessly beaten. On two occasions only did the Albert team look like scoring and on each of these their centre over-ran the back after passing, and was penalised for offside when the ball was returned. The last ten minutes saw the Lincolns hot on the attack and they added two more goals before the call of time, leaving the score as under:—

Lincolns ..... 3 Goals.
Albert Club..... Nil.

Referees:—Mr. Gannon and one of the R. F. A. team.

The table is now as under:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final
Wilson College ..... Bhusawal Gymkhana	Bhusawal, 5—1	15th 113th			
Pioneers ..... Victoria Jubilee Inst.	Pioneer 10—0		30th		
Bombay Gymkhana .. R F A Kirkee	Bo Gymkhana 1—0	17th			23rd
Bombay Gymkhana A International Club.....	May 14 M L				
St Xavier's ..... Royal Scots	bye 15th bye M L		18th		
Jhansi Railway Inst .. King's Liverpool	Jhansi 3—0				
Friends' Union A..... R G A Colaba	R G A 3—0	16th			25th
Albert Club ..... Lincolns	Lincolns 5—0		18th		
Worcesters ..... Parsee Club	May 13 113th	16th			23rd
Connaught Rangers .. Friends' Union.....	May 13 M L				
Elphinstone College .. Royal Navy	bye 17th bye		20th		
East Lancs..... Departmental, Poona..	bye 14th bye 13th				

The above table includes dates and ground known at present, but it is of course subject to alteration in case of drawn games.

GOLF.

Competition for St. Andrew's Tankard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The Golf Competition for St. Andrew's Tankard on the *maidan* yesterday and the day before, attracted a very large number of players and was won by Mr. J. Reid Kay with a very fine score, indeed, of 78 gross which a handicap of 2 reduced to 76,

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Handicaps.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

The final stages have at last been reached in both the Singles and Doubles Handicaps at the Bombay Gymkhana and these are down for completion on Wednesday. In the singles, Thomson having disposed of Dawson met Reid who had easily beaten Sturrock, and Reid had but little difficulty in winning this semi-final. In the other division Sanderson somewhat unexpectedly lost to Bean, being caught off form and losing badly.

In the doubles the game between Brown and Ouseley and Savi and Parry was a hard one resulting in a win for the latter. An even harder game was the one between Savile and Powell and Thomson and Bean, which the former one.

Both finals should be good games.

The table up to date is as under:

SINGLES.

R J Brown ... plus 4 bye
G Sturrock ... — 4 bye
→ Sturrock 6-4 6-1

T D Parry ... plus 15-3
R Peel ... plus 3 /
→ Parry 6—1, 6—0

W Reid ... — 40-3
S Clements ... scr, /
→ Reid, 6—2, 6—0

→ Reid 6—0, 6—3

C B Gannen ... plus 15
G Thomson ... — 15 /
→ Thomson 6—3, 6—4

C L Spalding ... scr.
A L Roberts ... scr. /
→ Roberts 6—1, 6—0

→ Thomson 6—2, 4—6, 6—4

→ Reid 6—3, 6—

E B Ouseley ... scr.
G Hately ... scr. /
→ Ouseley 3—6, 6—3, 6—4

L H Savile ... — 2
G W Dawson ... scr. /
→ Dawson 5—6, 6—1, 6—4

J L Williams ... scr.
G H S Boggs ... — 15 /
→ Boggs 6—0, 6—2

→ Sanderson 6—1, 6—4

P M D Sanderson ... — 15-4
G de Rhe Phillipe ... — 15-2 /
→ Sanderson 4—6, 6—4, 6—4

→ Sanderson 6—4, 6—3

B S Carter ... scr.
J H Robinson ... — 4 /
→ Robinson 6—2, 6—2

W F Ross ... scr
F Portlock ... — 4 /
→ Portlock W. O.

→ Portlock 6—1, 1—6 6—3

F L Gore ... plus 5-3
E E Hill ... plus 3 /
→ Hill 6—2, 9—0

→ Bean 6—1, 6—2

S M L Bean ... — 15-2
K Kennedy ... scr, / bye
→ Bean 6—1, 6—1

→ Horne 6—1, 6—3

J J Horne ... scr. bye
Semi-final " " 11th "
Final " " 13th "

→ Bean 6—4, 6—3

DOUBLES.

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Final	Final
C H S Boggs ..... G B Coleman	— 4 bye	→ Hope & Sturrock 6—2, 4—6, 6—4			
B Hope ..... G Sturrock	scr. bye				
F Portlock ..... A E Baker	— 4 bye	→ Savi Parry 6—0, 6—1		→ Savi & Parry 6—3, 6—3	
E E Savi ..... T D Parry	plus 3 bye				
W R Sharp ... E E de W Abney ...	plus 3 bye	→ Horne & Angove 6—3, 5—6, 6—4			
J J Horne ... C St A Angove ...	plus 3 bye				
E B Ouseley ... R J Lorwn ...	plus 3	→ Brown & Ouseley 6—3, 5—6, 6—3	→ Brown & Ouseley 6—1, 3—6, 7—5	→ Savi & Parry 6—4, 6—3	
A L Soboris ... H Cheetham ...	— 15-4				
J H Robinson ... P M D Sanderson...	—15-2	→ Sanderson & Robinson, 6—4, 6—2			
W P Peachey ... R S Carter ...	— 4				
W Reid ... Capt W D Keys ...	—40	→ Reid & Keys 6—1, 3—6 6—3	→ Saville & Powell 6—4, 6—2	→ Saville & Powell 6—4, 6—0	
J L Williams ... H E Hart ...	scr				
L H Savile ... S N Powell ...	— 4 bye				
K Kennedy ... G de Rhe Phillipe...	—15 bye	→ Gannon & Peel 6—4, 6—4		→ Saville & Powell 6—1, 3—6, 6—4	
C B Gannon ... R Peel ...	plus 15 bye				
E E Coombs ..... H H Curling.....	Scr bye	→ Thomson and Bean 6—3, 6—3	→ Thomson & Bean W. O.	→ Saville & Powell 6—1, 3—6, 6—4	
C Thomson ..... S M L Bean	—30 bye				
D B Binning ... H B Saxby.....	— 4 bye	→ Binning & Saxby 6—1, 6—3			
G G Hatley ..... S Clements.....	plus 4 bye				

Final to be played by 13th May.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

I did not expect to have anything in the yachting line to write about this week as the season concluded in a blaze of glory last Saturday but I think Saturday's proceedings really deserve more than passing notice. Last Saturday the Bombay yachtsmen showed what they were made of by rolling up solid to support the last day's racing of the season and one would have thought that they must have had enough of it, but the Bombay yachtsman is not built that way. As I have said before somewhere, I am not quite sure, where the ruling idea that imbues him is that if it is humanly possible to race his boat race, he must and will.

As it was thought that there might be a few boats still out, a sweepstakes was somewhat diffidently suggested, a similar suggestion last year having been met with scorn. A few entries were promised and expected but no one was prepared for the absolutely unanimous response to the invitation of the Sailing Committee to go and get half drowned round South Karanja buoy and pay three rupees for the pleasure of doing so. Entries came pouring in and when the list was made up it was found that every single one of the racing fleet still out had entered with the solitary exception of Meg whose owner, I am sorry to say, is still not fit enough to risk a wetting. There were eighteen entries in all including such diverse craft as Turquoise, Isca and Invicta and the only absentee at the line was Erin.

The scene just before the start was most exhilarating. Mr. Faulkner had wisely marked out a long starting line but even he was not prepared for the exciting start which followed. All worked up a short distance above the line, while up to the last two minutes there was a keen competition for the weather berth among some half dozen enthusiasts who were dodging about among the yatch moorings in the endeavour to get the better of each other. There was a fine fresh breeze blowing and the spectacle just before the gun went was really magnificent as the whole seventeen of all sorts and conditions came booming down to the line all packed together in almost a solid mass. It is almot impossible to say who was first over but Pixie must have been near it with Lapwing on her weather quarter and Manikin close to her. Turquoise wisely kept clear to leeward, a weather berth not being of so much importance to her and streaked a way for Sunk Rock at once, Pixie Isca and Manikin were next to show clear of the ruck while Lapwing showed the way to the smaller boats. Both Pixie and Manikin luffed in shore being doubtful as to whether they could fetch or not Coralie and Valkyrie came up on Lapwings weather and passed her but she luffed out across their sterns and drew up level again, Swin and Invicta dropped a little to the rear but the latter was being driven along for all she was worth. At the Sunk Rock Turquoise had a nice lead, Isca was a short distance ahead of Pixie while Mannikin was close up to the latter. Next came Lapwing and Coralie neck and neck with Maud close on their heels and the rest of the fleet bore away round the lighthouse in quick succession behind. It was a broad reach down to South Karanja buoy and all set running canvas except Pixie. She wet her spinnaker as a balloon jib and scored thereby.

There was a bit of a sea coming in from outside which made the small boats a bit hard on their helms but all were making fine speed. Peewit and the Swale were having a hard fight while the Invicta was booming along close behind with all sorts of strange sails proje ting from her sides.

Just before reaching the buoy Jean came up with a rush and threatened Lapwing's weather which the latter would not have and luffed hard, stopping Jean but also getting herself to windward of the buoy and having trouble in getting down to it against the tide. The turn was enough to turn one's hair grey as the mass of small boats with the ponderous Swale right in the centre of the scrimmage, came surging round head to sea but all were perfectly handled and hardly a remark was even passed. It was a nice full and by back to Sunk Rock with a fine breeze and just enough sea to keep things lively and to keep crews cool and fresh. Turquoise went away at a great pace taking the seas sweetly and cleanly as none but she can do but it was evident that with a fetch all the why her task was looking hopeless. Lapwing took a short tack out to sea which was quite unnecessary while the rest turned about all at the buoy, except Invicta. The latter held on a bit so as to have something in hand and was thus able to fetch her mark without any trouble. The Swin went heavily into 4 froms at the turn and stayed in them for some time, she being ornamented with a thick coating of weed which did not improve her pace. Going up to the Sunk the Swale began to draw through the smaller boats while Peewit was also going very well indeed, Tomtit was hanging on to Sayonara while Valkyrie was showing us what she can do in a breeze and sailing like a witch, Corolie was also going well while Clutha was in trouble behind and taking short tacks like a cookchafer, during one of which she nearly rammed Maud, the latter thinking of nothing less than meeting a boa on the starboard tack. At the Sunk Rock the order of the larger boats was unchanged but Pixie had gained on Isca while Sayonara had beaten the Tomtits, Valkyrie and Coralie went round closed together followed by the Swale and Lapwing together. Spinnakers were set for the reach in but the Swale put out a big balloon jib which drew her along through the weather of all the small boat in great style. Peewit was going well and tried for Lapwing's weather but soon gave that up and ran through her lee. At the schooner, Turquoise had about 8 minutes lead from Isca while Pixie was only a little more than a minute behind the latter. Mannikin was next with Sayonara closed behind. Then came the Swale a minute ahead of Tomtit, then Valkyrie, Coralie and Peewit together Lapwing Maud and Jean in quick succession. Next came the Invictia enjoying herself thoroughly and looking more like a Medway barge than ever, behind herself Midget and Clutha were closed together with the Swin toiling along a long way astern.

It was a run to Middle ground buoy and than a beat to the next mark, Valkyrie and Coralie had a difference at the buoy but Coralie nobly gave way. The Swale threw away her chances by bearing away to clear Middle Ground and then standing right out into mid harbour. The Invicta closed up on the run and looked an easy winner as she rounded. Her crew handled her excellently and though she lost ground on the windward stretch they kept her going and made no mistakes, Lapwing passed Coralie on the beat while Maud made an effort and closed on the former only to drop away again. It was a fetch in to the schooner which Turquoise rounded with twelve minutes lead of Isca just defeating her on the bandicap. This was the only victory scored by Turquoise as the long procession that came flying past the schooner close on each others heels were all well inside their time, as might have been expected in such a breeze and with a reach all round. Mr. Faulkner, who kindly acted as starter and judge, had a lively time as they all came tearing past with hardly breathing time between them. The order at the finish was Turquoise, Isca, Pixie, Mannikin, Sayonara, Tomtit, Valkyrie Lapwing, Coralie, Maud, Peewit, Jean, Midget, Clutha, Swale invicta, Swin not being timed. The first prize was won easily by Invicta, the second going to Valkyrie, third to Jean, and fourth to Coralie. So ended a most amusing and sporting race which if not repeated next Saturday will form a fitting end to a successful season.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL CLASSES—Sailed on Saturday at 4 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M	H M S	H M S
Isca.....	11 12	Capt Muter	4 0	5 43 48	1 31 36
Pixie	17 36	Lieut G E Metcalfe	4 0	5 43 17½	1 25 41½
Sayonara..	21 36	Mr A Erickson	4 0	5 48 48½	1 27 12½
Tomtit ..	28 48	Mr J S W Milne & C A Wordsworth.	4 0	5 51 29	1 22 41
Lapwing ..	32 0	Capt R S J Gillespie.....	4 0	5 54 54	1 22 54
Maud	33 36	Officers R E ...	4 0	5 55 45	1 22 9
Coralie ..	36 0	Mr J G E Metcalfe	4 0	5 55 18½	1 19 18½
Clutha ...	35 12	Mr J J Welch ...	4 0	6 0 6	1 24 54
Valkyrie	40 48	Mr R E Johnson	4 0	5 54 3½	1 13 15½
Swin	35 12	Sergeant Major Gibs R E.....	4 0	Did not Finish	
Swale.. ...	35 12	Corporal Offord R E	4 0	6 0 19	1 25 7
Invicta ..	54 24	Sapper Benson ..	4 0	6 2 56	1 8 32
Peewit ..	35 12	Mr F V Evans and D Fraser.....	4 0	5 56 9	1 20 57
Erin	17 36	Mr R H Ireland ..	4 0	Did not Start	
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston...	4 0	5 30 9½	1 30 9½
Mannikin..	20 0	Officers R A	4 0	5 46 18	1 26 39
Midget....	38 24	Officers R A.....	4 0	5 58 18	1 19 51
Jean	40 0	Mr A C H Maclean	4 0	5 57 53	1 17 53

1st Prize won by Invicta Rs 24. 2nd Prize won by Valkyrie Rs 15, 3rd Prize won by Jean Rs 10 and 4th Prize won by Corall Rs 5,

A WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Campbell—Grant.

On Monday, the 6th instant, All Saints' Church Coonoor, was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding, when Lieutenant Charles Ross Campbell, R.I.M., son of Captain Campbell, R.I.M., was married to Miss Hilda Ruth Grant, daughter of Colonel Grant, late of the Berar Commission. The chancel of our pretty little church had been beautifully decorated with lilies and greenery by friends of the bride. A good many people came to witness the wedding, as although the bride has only been in Coonoor a short time, she has already made herself very popular. And a great deal of interest was taken in it, being the marriage of one of the R.I.M. Officers who are so well known in Coonoor; it was also the first wedding of the Season. The bridegroom was supported by Lieutenant Vibart, R.I.M., as best man. It was unfortunate that so few of the Officers had arrived, as the Naval uniform struck a pleasing note among the many charming frocks. At 3-30 the bride arrived, with Commander Hickman, R.I.M., "in loco parentis," to give her away. The bride looked charming and sweet in a lovely gown of ivory satin, trimmed with roses and lovers knots of chiffon, with a yoke of pearl embroidered chiffon; her veil, which, was fastened with a spray of orange blossoms was of white chiffon embroidered in lovers' knots and she wore a sapphire and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, The little bridesmaid, Miss Lorna Hickman, looked very pretty and dainty, in a white satin veronique frock, and little cap of pearls. She carried a crook, tied with ribbon and a bunch of small pink roses, and wore a pearl and turquoise brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Service was fully choral, the hymns being, "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us," and "O Perfect Love." The organist, Miss Robinson, excelled herself in her rendering of the beautiful Wedding March. After the Service, a reception was held at Captain and Mrs. Hickman's house, "Mostyn," where we admired the presents while the bridal party was being photographed. Among the presents was a very handsome tantalus from the Officers of the R. I. M. After the wedding cake had been cut Captain Hickman proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was most warmly responded to. Speechifying was cut very short—always a good thing.

Mrs. Hickman wore a pale blue and pink flowered voile, and a very pretty hat trimmed with the loveliest shaded roses. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy were in mauve, and Mrs. Moore wore a charming pink muslin, with touches of green. Miss Bevan wore blue, with a large black hat, and Mrs. Poyntz was in white, with a dark blue chip hat, trimmed with tulle and pink roses. At 5 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left for Kotagiri, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's goingaway dress was a lovely one of pale grey ninon, with vest and tiny frillings of white chiffon, and a white orinoline hat trimmed with ostrich plumes.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 141·4 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	27,000	.....	32,000
Or per mil of Railway	36	191	.....	227
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	71,327	3,32,770	2,134	4,56,331
Total for 15 weeks....	76,327	4,09,770	2,134	4,88,231
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,403	32,756	180	40,339
Per mile of Ry. do.	53	232	1	286
Total to corspg date do.	91,304	4,29,090	4,192	5,24,585

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 8,339
Do. date ... " 36,364

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 1,768·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	3,40,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	193	4	287
For previous 14 weeks of half year	24,36,664	50,41,469	53,238	75,81,371
Total for 15 weeks....	25,96,664	53,81,469	60,238	80,68,371
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,91,472	2,90,194	5,294	4,86,960
Per mile of Ry do.	108	164	3	275
Total to corspg date do.	23,71,548	55,01,710	91,991	79,65,249

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 20,110
Do. to date ... " 1,03,122

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHAT TO WEAR IN THE SADDLE.

The question of the correct dress for the saddle is the subject of a particularly interesting chapter in Miss Eva Christy's book on "Modern Side-Saddle Ridding," which has just been published by Vinton and Co. (Limited), the sporting publishers. The horsewoman's dress is, of course, a matter of great importance. Not only does she want to look well on horseback, but there is also her safety to be considered and in the matter of safety skirts the author's advice is valuable. The bodice should be made as plainly as possible, and the habit coat is cut much longer than formerly, and may even reach to the knees when standing. While it should fit closely like a glove without a single crease, the habit must not be too tight in the waist, and room must be allowed across the chest for the expansion of the lungs. The old-fashioned round skirt is doomed for the hunting field. The safety skirt, which has taken its place, must, however, be very carefully chosen, for, as Miss Christy points out some of the so-called "safeties" are as dangerous as the old-fashioned sort. The Busvine convertible apron skirt is recommended by the author. If the habit coat is longer, the skirts are much shorter than they used to be, the correct length being that in which the left side just covers the stirrup, barely hiding the rider's foot. The cloth known as "triple Melton" is recommended for the material of the habit, and although dark greens, blues, and browns are occasionally seen in the park, the fashionable habit should be in black or very dark grey. Waistcoats of scarlet or yellow cloth are not much seen now. A jacket of white drill or brown holland may be worn for riding in hot weather, and it should be long enough to reach quite to the saddle. The return of the high silk hat which was so much in vogue some time ago is again threatened, but the round bowler still holds the field. A sailor hat, either white or black, but always with a black band, may be worn in summer in the Park. The riding hat, by the way, should never be fastened with pins, but with a firm, flat piece of elastic beneath the hair, and it should be worn well forward on the forehead. A veil may be worn, but it must be black, and the ends must not be allowed to flap about. Tan-coloured gloves look the most business-like for riding, and they should be made of strong pliable leather. Topboots of either calf or leather may be worn, or thin leather gaiters may be used over ordinary walking shoes when not hunting. The stock, which is a combination of collar and tie, is the most popular neckgear, and a gold safety is often worn in the centre where the ends cross. Dress is only one of many subjects touched upon in this very practical volume.

IMPORTANT DRESS ACCESSORIES.

Every well-dressed woman should remember that the best-made gown in the world may be made to appear quite unattractive and common-place unless those little accessories which complete the toilette are entirely in keeping with it. On the other hand, a very simple and inexpensive dress may be given a distinctive air and charm by the knowledge of just what accessories should be worn with it. Satin is one of the most popular materials for belts, girdles and bretelles, as it clings softly to the figure without the sharp creases to be found in taffetas. It makes up into attractive dress accessories, and is to be seen in use with every variety of dress material. It is now the fad to finish off these bretelles, girdles, etc., with a row of little bows, and sometimes with jewelled buckles, and many of them are decorated with small buttons. Triangular Loops are being used in the same way, and twisted ribbons in the shaped of buckles with little bows attached are very popular. Another favourite decoration is the large flat rosette, and soft knots and various lengths of sash ends all combine to smartness. Cobwebby nets of olden days are now the fashion, and the woman who can boast of a collection of old collars, fichus, scarves, ruffles, and even shawls is most fortunate. These heirlooms have found their way not only on to gowns, but into treasure cabinets, where their marvellous beauty can be admired as works of art. Cashmere shawls, especially those with the design on a black foundation, are most precious just now, and capes and kimonos are being made of shawls or trimmed with the cashmere shawls edges. Small embroidered crepe de Chine shawls make exquisite evening wraps, and they are usually embroidered in the same colour and finished with fringed edges.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, MAY 11.

Rain is reported from the South coast of Burma northeast of India and south of the Peninsula. There were two light falls in the Central Provinces. The weather is again becoming unsettled in the extreme north and the temperature still remains considerably below normal in Northwest India, Central Provinces and Burma. Mergue had 1/4 inch of rain; Tavoy and Rangoon 1/2, and Bassein 1 inch. Light to moderate cloud is reported from the southern half of the Province, but the skies are clear in the north while humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In Northeast India and Orissa, the following rain is reported:—Dibrugarh 1/4 inch; Sibsagar 1; Gauhati 1/4; Dhubri 1/2; Cherrapoonjee 2 inches; Calcutta 1/2 and Jessore and Jalpaiguri 1/4 inch. Thick cloud appeared in Deltaic Rengal and Orissa. The skies are cloudy everywhere except in the north of Bengal. The air is slightly drier than usual and the temperature has fallen but is still slightly above normal on the central districts.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore had a 1/4 inch of rain and Raipur a light fall. The skies are clear and in the United Provinces, humidity continues below normal. The weather is cooler than usual except in parts of the United Provinces where the temperature is normal.

In Northwest India moderately thick cloud appeared in Kashmir, but elsewhere the skies remain clear, the air as generally drier than usual and the temperature nearly normal in Gujarat and in defect elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, Mysore reports 1 inch of rain; Cochin 1/4; and Mercara 1/4 inch. Cloud has decreased the skies are clear except in the coast districts and at a few stations in the interior. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Local rain may be expected in the northeast of India, and Orissa and in the south of the Peninsula and a few falls may occur in Burma and the extreme north of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

This week's cables from SouthIndian Ocean Stations and the mail steamer report from the Arabian Sea all show retardation of conditions which should now be working up for the advent of the monsoon. The Meteoroligical Department hold that the pressure conditions obtaining in Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles are not unfavourable, but the slant from the South in the breezes of the Arabian Sea, which normally occurs in April, has not even yet appeared and the establishment of the South-East Trades at the Seychelles is somewhat later than usual.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 11TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Jacobabad, a brisk rise at Sangor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Amraoti and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is in large defect of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Akola and Deesa and the lowest 65° at Lahore, Jubbulpore and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear.

Rain.—Cochin reports more than half an inch, Jubbulpore more than a quarter and Raipur, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo light showers.

Weather.—Conditions are favourable for light local showers with thunder and lightning in the south. Colombo reports the sea to be rising rapidly with a fresh south-west wind.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MANY of the unique and interesting native birds of New Zealand being ill-fitted to withstand the advent of civilised man and his domesticated animals, it is satisfactory to find that special efforts are being made to preserve them. Resolution Island, a little V-shaped mass of land lying off the south-west coast of Middle Island has been set apart as a bird reserve. Here, especially, the many flightless species, which form such an interesting feature in New Zealand ornithology, find a sanctuary. Among these may be mentioned the kiwi and roa—belonging to the genus apteryx of ornithologists—the kakapo, or ground-parrot, the weka, a sort of rail, the moa, the nearly extinct notornis, and the penguin. The existence of this remarkable group of birds in New Zealand is doubtless due to the almost total absence of indigenous mammalia.

INTERESTING OBSERVATION.

Mr. R. Henry who has for many years been the guardian of this bird sanctuary gives some interesting notes of the habits of the flightless birds in their island home. The most remarkable of these perhaps refers to the kakapo or ground parrot. It is stated that it breeds only once in two years, a habit which is not recorded of any other species. And this is not due to some individuals breeding one year and the others the next. In one particular year all the individuals breed, and in the next none. Months before the breeding-time arrives the male-kakapo is engaged in developing an air-sac in its throat. This it can puff out like a drum, and it probably assists the drumming note or boom, of the breeding season. When there is no drumming or booming of the male there are no eggs or young. The kakapo has short wings, but no power of true flight. The weka is known to ornithologists as the "ocydrome" or swift runner for like so many flightless birds it is quick of foot.

A DISAPPEARING BIRD.

The history of the nearly extinct notornis, "the Southern bird," is interesting. It was first known as a fossil, and described by Owen from a skull. Soon afterwards a specimen was taken alive, and its skin is now in the British Museum. Another living specimen was obtained, and then for some time nothing but fossil remains. It was feared it had become extinct, but a third living example was obtained in 1879. And in spite of difficulties the species has managed to prolong its existence up to the present. The notornis is related to the moor-hens. Besides these living flightless forms New Zealand possesses a number of fossil wingless birds.

THE HEARING OF FISH.

Much controversy has taken place on the question of the sense of hearing in fish, and many experiments have been tried with a view of settling it. Some of the latest of these are those of which M. Marage has given an account in the "Comptes Rendus." The fish experimented with were carp, tench, pike, eel, and others, and the author finds no evidence of a sense of hearing. Sounds were transmitted into the water close to the fish, with an energy capable of affecting deaft mutes. No effect was produced on the fish.

THE ICHTHYOSAURUS.

Within the body cavity of that remarkable fish lizard known as Ichthyosaurus, skeletons of smaller individuals have not infrequently been found. These were at one time thought to be evidence that this reptile devoured its own young. It is now generally held, however, that they are the skeletons of unborn young. This indicates that the Ichthyosaurus was viparous, bringing forth its young alive. The British Museum has recently acquired two fine specimens illustrating this fact. One of these contains one small embryo. It was discovered and described by Mr. J. Chaning Pearce in 1846, from the Lower Lias of Somersetshire. The other contains six, and is from the Upper Lias of Wurtemberg. The largest number hitherto observed in one individual is seven. Whenever there is more than one embryo it is observed that the snouts of the young are always directed forwards.

CURIOUS FISHING.

In Madagascar the natives use the leaves of a plant, "Tephrosia Vogelii," in fishing. The leaves are crushed, and macerated with a little water, and this is put into the pond or river. The fish are paralysed, and come to the surface, where they are caught by hand. They are eaten without any ill result. M. Hanrios has been investigating the toxic properties of this Tephrosia, and has communicated his results to the "Academic des Sciences." He finds that the dried leaves though somewhat less energetic than the fresh, retain most of their properties. By distilling an alcoholic extract of the leaves, M. Hanriot separated an oily liquid, which he names Tephrosal. He has also isolated colourless crystals, which he terms Tephrosine.

EARLY ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

An interesting reminiscence of the classic voyages of the Erebus and Terror in Antarctic regions in 1839-43 is afforded by an article in the proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This article contains a description by Dr. Louis Dollo, of the Brussels Museum, of three minute pelagic fishes obtained during the recent cruise of the Scotia in unknown depths of the Antarctic Ocean. Dr. Dollo refers these fish to the species Prymonthonus Hookeri, a name which recalls Ross's famous sojourn in the far south. For during this expedition a small eel-like fish was obtained of which Sir. J. D. Hooker, the naturalist of the expedition, made careful drawings. And fortunately so, for the cat of the Terror, not afraid to make a gastronomic experiment on a totally unknown species, ate it up. The genus and species, however, were settled by Sir John Richardson from Hooker's drawing, and he gave it the above name. No more was heard of the species until three specimens obtained by the Challenger Expedition were referred to it. But while Dr. Dollo refers the Scotia's specimens to Richardson's species, he contends that two of those of the Challenger belong to a different genus. The other, though probably the same genus, is a different species. The Prymnothonus has been referred to the eel-family, Murœnidae, but Dr. Dollo thinks it should from a family of itself.

PLANT VARIATIONS.

At the various agricultural and horticultural stations results of much importance both in theory and practice are from time to time obtained. Notable among these are the facts with regard to the effect of excessive food supply in producing variation in plants recorded in the "Annual Report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station." The plants experimented upon were tomato seedlings growing in a greenhouse, and these heavily manured with nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, and bone. The seedlings varied so that out of ninety-six plants scarcely two were alike. The variations consisted chiefly in dwarfing, abnormal length of internodes, modincation of stamens, overgrowth of pistil, and production of seedless fruits. Cuttings of some of the more marked variations were grown in ordinary garden soil, and were found to retain their abnormal characters. It would be of even greater interest to determine whether any of these suddenly acquired variations can be passed on by seed to another generation. Seeing that heavy manuring caused some of the tomato plants to produce seedless fruits, those who are engaged in the attempt to attain this result in apples, plums, and other fruits may perhaps take a hint which may expedite their work. Mr. Burbank, the Californian plant breeder, might find his process of crossing and selecting from an enormous number of seedlings accelerated in this way.

NEST-ARCHITECTURE.

Amongst those British birds that contrive a felt-like material for the making of their nests, the long-tailed tit undoubtedly takes first place for the neatness and compactness of its structure. The dome-shaped nest has earned for the bird its common name among the country boys of "bottle-tit," while from the mass of soft downy feathers that it uses for the lining of the interior it is frequently known as the "feather-poke." One of the earliest birds to nest, it often places its compact globular structure in the middle of a thorn-bush before the foliage has had an opportunity of concealing it from the prying eye. The main portion of the felting is composed of green mosses so closely interwoven with fine wool that the firmness of the texture is extraordinary; and, outside, the whole exterior is decorated, apparently, with white cocoons and tree lichens, and even small fragments of paper, while over the whole are drawn delicately the finest webs of gossamer-like appearance; in fact, when the texture is pulled apart these webs seem to run through and bind together the whole construction. In the side is left a little hole for ingress and egress, and if one inserts his finger into this little aperture it is immediately buried in a mass of the softest of feathers. In these luxurious little woven balls great families are often reared, and though the ordinary brood runs from seven to ten, on fewer than sixteen have sometimes been found in one nest.

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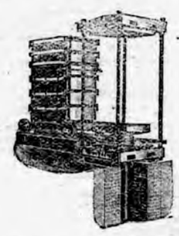

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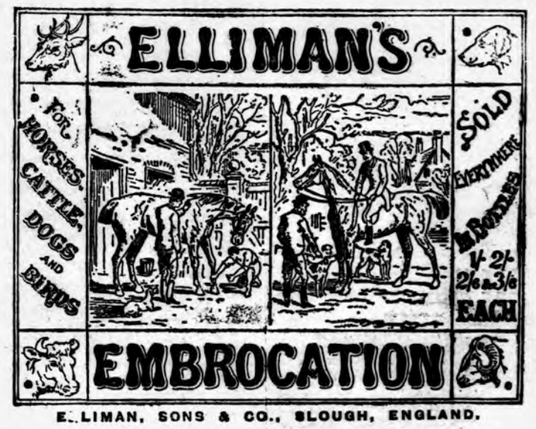

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